

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST

FINE

Barometer 30.1

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 19, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 64, 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 69, 54

December 19, 1913, Temperature 6 a.m. 65, 2 p.m. 69
Humidity 93, 86

2812 癸亥月一十年寅甲

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1914.

大平運 號九十月二拾英

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GOOD PROGRESS IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

ALLIES CARRY LONG LINE OF TRENCHES.

The British Bombardment in the Gulf of Saros.

TERRIFIED TURKS FLEE INTO INTERIOR.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Enemy's Trenches Carried.

Dec. 18, 5.30 p.m.

A Paris communique states: Yesterday afternoon was marked by our progress in Belgium, where all the enemy's counter-attacks failed.

A vigorous offensive in the Arras region made us masters of several trenches in front of Anohy, only one mile and a quarter south-west of La Bassée, and at Lros and St. Laurent-Blangy, both two miles eastward of Arras. At Blangy we carried nearly the whole of the enemy's first line of trenches, over a front of more than a kilometre.

Our heavy artillery in the district of Tracy-le-Val and in Champagne gained a clear advantage.

German Attempt Which Failed.

In Argonne the enemy blew up one of our trenches north of Le Four-de-Paris and tried to debouch therefrom with three battalions. This attack and another made at St. Hubert were repulsed. There is nothing to report east of the Meuse and the Vosges.

An Unconfirmed Report.

The Press Bureau announces that it has no information of the alleged sinking of two British destroyers.

British Bombardment Terrifies Turks.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens reports that the British bombardment in the Gulf of Saros terrified the Turks, who fled to the interior.

The bombardment destroyed the barracks and seriously damaged the fortifications.

(Official Telegrams from the British Foreign Office.)

Hugo German Losses.

The total Prussian and Bavarian losses published to date amount to about 1,000,000. The Saxon and Wurttemberg lists make a further 200,000.

The Enemy Harassed.

The Eye-witness at Headquarters in France reports that the activity of the Allies' artillery, coupled with the ingenuity of the snipers and sappers, has much harassed the enemy.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

Loyal Moslems.

Loyal messages have been received from the Moslem population of Trinidad and Tobago.

Servia Clear of Enemy Troops.

Between the Drina and the Save there are now no Austrian troops in Servia. Since the beginning of the war the Servians have captured 60,000 prisoners.

The East Coast Bombardment.

The Admiralty makes the following announcement:—This morning a German cruiser force made a demonstration upon the Yorkshire coast, in the course of which they shelled Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby. A number of their fastest ships were employed for this purpose and remained about one hour off the coast. They were engaged by patrol vessels on the spot and the British patrolling squadron endeavoured to cut them off. The Germans at once made off at full speed, and, favoured by the mist, made good their escape.

Allies' Progress.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

The Allies have strengthened their positions and conquered at St. Georges and Lombardzyde, extending their left wing up to the North Sea. They carried at the point of the bayonet several German trenches and took more than 100 prisoners. West of Gheluvelt they carried 400 metres of German trenches, and gained ground in the Vermelles region, south of La Bassée. On the outskirts of Tracy-le-Val they destroyed a German observatory and several machine guns. There was no infantry action on the Aisne and in Champagne, but the very powerful gun range of the French heavy artillery was demonstrated, also in the Argonne and Verdun regions.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Casualties at Hartlepool: Official Statement.

An official statement says that 82 persons were killed and 250 wounded in the bombardment of Hartlepool; also five were killed on the cruiser Patrol and ten on the destroyer Doon, with fifteen wounded, in the engagement off Hartlepool.

A Berlin official statement says: Our ships were hit by the coast batteries but only slightly damaged.

[The Patrol is a protected scout, sister ship to the Pathfinder, of 2,940 tons. She is armed with 9.4-in. guns, does 25 knots and has a crew of 268.]

The Doon is a destroyer of 600 tons with a speed of 25 knots and a crew numbering 72.]

German Cruiser Sunk in the Baltic.

Dec. 18, 4.55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says it is officially announced that the German cruiser Friedrich Karl was sunk in the last sortie in the Baltic Sea. Two-thirds of the crew were drowned, less than 200 being saved.

[The Friedrich Karl was an armoured cruiser of 8,858 tons, completed at Hamburg in 1904. She carried a crew of 504 and was armed with four 8.2-in., ten 5.9-in., twelve 3.4-in., fourteen 1.4-in., four machine guns and four submerged torpedo tubes. Her speed was 20.5 knots.]

Graeco-Turkish Relations Strained.

Dec. 18, 7.5 a.m.

There is indignation in Athens at the condemnation to death in Constantinople of a Greek naval officer, on a charge of espionage. The papers say that Graeco-Turkish relations will be broken if the sentence is carried out.

The Kaiser's Latest Change of Plans.

Dec. 18, 7.5 a.m.

The Times correspondent at Petrograd reports that captured Germans from the French front state that the Kaiser has ordered Warsaw to be taken at all costs. "Our present task is in Poland; there will be time to settle the business in the west later."

It is understood that General von Hindenburg, the commander-in-chief of the German army in the east, has been reinforced with nine army corps within a month, three of these having been sent forward recently.

Two army corps have been sent into Hungary and twenty remain in Poland.

THE HAMBURG WIRELESS STORY.

The Alleged British Chaplain Case.

With reference to a British Chaplain at Hamburg having been shot as a spy, for using wireless apparatus, several paragraphs have appeared in European newspapers, differing widely with regard to facts. More than a month ago a paragraph appeared in the Daily News to the following effect:—

"A Danish subject is reported to have been shot as a spy at Hamburg, together with an English clergyman who lived with him. It is alleged that he established a wireless station on his roof and intercepted messages from the German Fleet at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven."

A fortnight later a Danish subject, whose letter appeared in the N. C. Daily News correspondence columns, supplied the following translation from the Nation-Altende of August 29 relating to a similar incident:—

"The chaplain to the English church at Hamburg, who had served three years as an officer in the British Navy, had, in the church and on the tower, installed wireless apparatus. During the night he intercepted the Berlin telegrams, and had as an assistant a Danish innkeeper."

"One night the apparatus did not work well, and the chaplain and his assistant had to get on the roof to repair the defect. This action was detected by the Germans, who were suspicious; investigations were made, with the result that both the English chaplain and his Danish assistant were shot in the morning."

We (N. China Daily News), are now inclined to believe that the above-mentioned stories are some of the many fictions that have arisen since the beginning of the present war. We are informed by one who, although a subject of one of the belligerent nations, does not wish to do any injustice to either side, that, about a year ago, an English chaplain, curate of a church in Hamburg, was chiefly employed in ministering to British seamen, and in order that he might readily obtain information with regard to the arrival of vessels, had had a wireless apparatus installed upon the spire of his church. The matter was reported to the city authorities, and a summons was issued against the chaplain for a breach of regulations. When the charge was heard, the magistrate was so well satisfied with the good intentions and reason for the erection of the wireless apparatus that the Chaplain was called upon to pay only the nominal penalty of three marks.

It seems quite possible that the three stories above mentioned refer to one and the same incident, which has been enlarged upon considerably since the outbreak of war. In justice to the Chaplain, as well as to the Hamburg Municipal Authorities, and a neutral nation, we have pleasure in announcing the latter version.

A SECRET MISSION.

Cabinet Ministers on the Continent.

The British Government has sent three of its highest officials to the Continent on a most mysterious and important mission, says the London correspondent of the New York Times. The delegation consists of Mr. David Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Haldane, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice.

THE FLIGHT OF BEYERS.

Defeat and Capture of a Rebel Commandant.

Cape Town, Oct. 29.—Colonel Brita reports that the invasion of the Cape Province has been finally broken. He defeated the combined rebel and German force at Schuists Drift, on the Orange River. Colonel Brita is returning to the Transvaal, having temporarily transferred his command to Colonel Royston.

Colonel van der Venter reports the further capture of rebels in the Calvinia district. He has also taken, in the course of his operations, 340 horses and mules, 220 rifles, 2 Maxims, and a large quantity of ammunition. He has met no opposition. The rebels are scattered in small numbers in Namaqualand, but he hopes to capture them soon.

Surrenders and Captures. The Governor-General of the Union of South Africa has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"The Union Government announces that a report has been received from Colonel Brita, to the effect that on Tuesday, October 27, he sent a patrol of 50 men in the direction of Schuists Drift, where they encountered 150 of Maritz's men. The patrol captured eight of Maritz's men, including two lieutenants."

"It is reported that in the engagement Maritz lost several killed and wounded, but no details as to these are at present to hand. There were no losses on our side."

"Captain Benkes, Lieutenant Furter, and 58 men of the Active Citizen Force raised in Namaqualand, surrendered voluntarily to Commandant Studer and were brought in by him to Springbok yesterday."

"There is reason to believe that this detachment was, to a great extent, dissociated from the Maritz rebellion and got away from Kakamas as soon as possible, making their way to Springbok under very great difficulty."

240 Prisoners Taken. Cape Town, Nov. 1.—Colonel Alberts has defeated the rebels in the Lichtenburg district. Thirteen were killed and 30 wounded. Two hundred and forty were taken prisoners.

The rebel leaders Major Ben Goetzee, Chief of Staff to Maritz, and Captain R. de Villiers have been captured in the Kenhardt district.

The destination of this mission is being kept a profound secret, as well as its object. Its importance is evident from its membership, and apparently the business to be transacted concerns both financial and legal matters. Lord Haldane and the Chief Justice, who as Sir Rufus Isaacs before his elevation to the bench was the keenest legal light at the English Bar, rank as about the foremost authorities upon the law in the United Kingdom. The most plausible report has it that the three have gone to Holland and possibly will extend their journey to the Scandinavian countries to deal with the matter of the shipment of goods from neutral countries into Germany.

If the statements of the English papers are correct, Holland and the three Scandinavian nations are conducting a flourishing trade with Germany through the transshipment of supplies from the United States and even from England. The newspapers of all those countries assert that their importations are for their own needs alone, while English papers insist that they are receiving consignments of petroleum, grain, and foodstuffs generally, which are skirted their normal requirements.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Allies are making distinct progress in France and Belgium. The British bombardment in the Gulf of Saros terrified the Turks, who fled to the interior.

The Press Bureau has no confirmation concerning the alleged sinking of two British destroyers. The official return shows that there were 82 killed and 250 wounded in the bombardment of Hartlepool.

Captured Germans from the French front state that the Kaiser has ordered Warsaw to be taken at all costs.

A Petrograd official message says that the German cruiser Friedrich Karl was sunk in the last sortie in the Baltic.

There is indignation in Athens at the condemnation to death in Constantinople of a Greek naval officer on a charge of espionage.

At Blangy, the Allies have carried nearly the whole of the enemy's first line of trenches over a front of more than a kilometre.

It is understood that General von Hindenburg has been reinforced to the extent of nine Army Corps within the last month.

The total Prussian and Bavarian losses published to date number a million, and the Saxon and Wurttemberg lists make a further 200,000.

NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Our "Christmas Shoppers' Guide" appears on page 9 to-day.

The latest donations to the Prince of Wales' Fund are given to-day.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago appears under the heading "1889" on page 4 to-day.

N. C. Patrie has been convicted in the motor car case and fined \$50, the maximum sum.

General news and some allegations concerning German treachery in Ceylon appear on page 8.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, our share report on page 15 and log book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, December 22.
Sale of Antique China and Curios—G. P. Lammett's Salem Room—2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, December 23.
Sale of Antique China and Curios—G. P. Lammett's Salem Room—2.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 2.
A.D.C. presents "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, January 6.
A.D.C. Matinee Theatre Royal "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—4.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 30.
Theatricals at the H.K. University.

GENERAL NEWS.

Japanese in Shantung Province.
A Peking message of the 14th to the Tokyo Asahi says.—President Yuan Shih-kai yesterday issued further instructions to the local Chinese authorities in Shantung Province directing them to take proper measures to prevent a collision between the Japanese and Chinese in the Province, and to report the number of the Japanese troops occupying the Shantung Railway. A Tsinan-fu message to the Tokyo Asahi says a successful trial run on the Shantung Railway, between Tsinan-fu and Tientsin, was made on the 14th under the direction of the Japanese. From to-morrow a regular service will be re-opened between the two places.

Seyukai and Armament Expansion.

Now that the Tokyo Government, backed by the Rikken Doshikai, has decided to push forward the scheme of forming two Army Divisions in Chosen, and the Naval Expansion programme from next year, the Seyukai will shortly hold a general meeting to discuss the schemes, when Vice-Ministers of the Navy and Army will be invited to give explanations. At present the majority of the members of the Opposition are of opinion that, in view of the war in Europe, it would be wise for the country to postpone the formation of two Divisions for another year.—*Japan Gazette.*

Nottingham as an Inland Port.
Nottingham Corporation, by a large majority, has decided to proceed with important works, towards the cost of which the Development Commissioners have promised an advance of £50,000. The ratepayers will contribute £100,000. The scheme is to improve the navigation of the river Trent between Nottingham and Newark, and it was urged that the effect of the proposal would be to make Nottingham an important inland port. Employment would be given to many unemployed by the scheme.

Bequest of Darwin Relics.
The late Mr. William Erasmus Darwin, aged seventy-four, of 11, Egerton-place, S. W., son of the famous Charles Darwin, left estate in his own disposition of £99,698 gross value. He bequeathed to his nephew Charles Galton Darwin his father's medals, snuff-box, christening mug, autobiography, letters written home by him from the Beagle, his notebook on children, two early sketches of the "Origin of Species" and other articles, with the request that he would bequeath them to some member of the Darwin family with a similar request in his turn, so that these articles might remain permanently in the possession of the Darwin family.

Late Duke of Argyll's Will.
An inventory of the estate of John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T., who died at Kent House, Cowes, on May 2, 1914, has been lodged with the sheriff clerk at Dundee. The movable estate amounts to £268,216; movables abroad, £2,447; other movables, £8,743; heritable, £339,821; total, £619,234. The net estate duty paid on personal estate amounts to £20,107.

The Norwegian Treasury Bills.
A rumor has been in circulation in the City to the effect that the Norwegian Government was negotiating for a new loan; but we are informed on the best authority that it is without foundation. Recently the Government placed in London £800,000 of Treasury bills, and this probably is the basis of the rumor.

Admiral Jellicoe's Father's Estate.
Estate of £52,192 gross value has been left by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's father, Captain J.H. Jellicoe, of Ryde, formerly commander of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's fleet. He left £100 to the Isle of Wight County Hospital, £400 to his wife, and the residue of his property on trust for her for life. On her death he left presentation all over to his children, including two minor sons to Sir John Jellicoe, and he left the residue of his property as to six-sevenths between his daughters Edith and Grace, and one-seventh between his sons Frederick and John.

NOTICE



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TRAITORS IN OUR MIDST.

Strange Allegations From Colombo.

A representative of the *Evening News* writes: This story will show the methods we adopt to preserve us against the treachery of the men and women dwelling amongst us, who belong to the nation which has threatened us with a "war of extermination." It was told to me by a distinguished Colonial, and ex-member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, well acquainted with the facts, and whose testimony can be accepted without the least shadow of doubt. Ceylon was one of the first of the overseas Dominions to receive the news of the outbreak of war. Immediately the news came the Governor of the Island summoned together all the German residents of Colombo, and informed them of the steps he intended to take to safeguard the welfare of the Empire as far as they were concerned. He told them that their telephonic communication, both private and business, would be cut off, that they would not be allowed to send any telegrams from the island; they must give their word not to do anything to assist the enemies of Great Britain, and must report themselves at stated intervals to the police.

On these conditions they would be given permission to remain at large, and to go about their business as usual. Now, nearly all of these Germans had been on the most friendly relations for a long time with the official and commercial English people at Colombo, and had taken part in all the social life and movements there. They all gave the required undertaking. Two days after this undertaking had been given, a Sinhalese operator at the Colombo wireless station asked for an interview with the Governor. In much tribulation he confessed that he had been a traitor. Placing a bag containing 500 rupees on the table, he said the money was a bribe given him by a German to send a wireless message. The bribe had tempted him, but now he repented what he had done. Enquiries were set on foot, and soon suspicion pointed to a certain person. But while the investigation was proceeding, the British cruiser "Fox" put into Colombo. The captain came ashore, and

went straight to the Governor. "Sir," he said, "while cruising in the Indian Ocean, I picked up a wireless message from Colombo. It was a warning to all German vessels that war had been declared with Great Britain. That message could only have been sent by a German, and I demand that that German be found and shot."

The German was found. He was a Mr. Hagenbeck, the brother of the famous naturalist of Hamburg. He was not shot. He was told that a boat was sailing from Colombo for Java in twelve hours, and was ordered to leave by that boat. He left accordingly, and proceeded, in due course, from Java to Holland, and thence to Hamburg, where he is now rejoicing, doubtless, that his treacherous message was received by, among other German boats, the Koenigsberg, which thereupon lay in wait for the City of Winchester steamer and sank her off Socatra on August 6.

It is also supposed in Ceylon that the rapidity with which the Emden was able to get away on her marauding cruise in the Indian Ocean, and her subsequent successes, were directly due to Mr. Hagenbeck's timely message. If Mr. Hagenbeck should chance to fall into English hands again, he may be dealt with quite vigorously. "In fact," some magistrates might go to the length of hanging him."

TAKING OF NAURU ISLAND.

Ceremony of Hoisting the British Flag.

Sydney, Nov. 24.
Captain Anderson, of the British steamer *Messina*, was present at the ceremony of hoisting the British flag at Nauru Island by Colonel Holmes, in command of the expeditionary force in the island. Captain Anderson had been subjected to certain indignities by the Germans on a previous visit to the island. The story is worth recalling. The *Messina* reached Nauru on August 10, and Captain Anderson went ashore in the ordinary way of business. A German boat, containing the police magistrate, the manager of the wireless station, and an armed patrol, then went out to the

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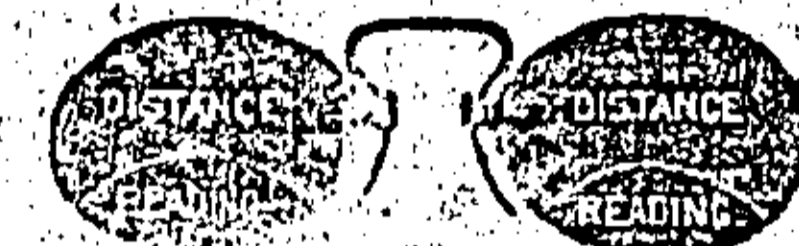
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ship, and hailed her. The *Messina* had not been told by the Germans that war had broken out. The conversation between the police magistrate and Mr. J. G. Lewis, the chief officer of the *Messina*, was remarkable alike for brevity and action.

"We want to come aboard," said the magistrate.
"By whose orders?" cried the mate, as he commenced to haul up the companion ladder himself, in order to see that the intruders would not get aboard too quickly.
"By the orders of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany," replied the magistrate. A guffaw broke from the chief officer's lips, as he gave the signal for full speed ahead, slipped his line from the buoy, and turned his ship for the open sea. The *Messina* cleared, and it was no use chasing her. Shots were fired at her, and some of the boats were pierced. The German crew then put back looking, and, no doubt, feeling rather dispirited, but they relieved their feelings by placing Captain Anderson in goal and keeping him there for six hours. The captain protested, but all to no purpose, and during his incarceration on a very hot day all the sentences he had was some water given to him in a beer tin. Captain Anderson was subse-

quently released, and he rejoined his vessel, and came back with her to Sydney. This was in September.
The incident was duly reported to the authorities in Sydney, and the *Messina* was chartered to return to the scene on October 15, to capture the island. At Rabaul, Colonel Holmes and a party of the Expeditionary Forces joined the *Messina*, and she proceeded direct to Nauru, and took the island without the slightest trouble.

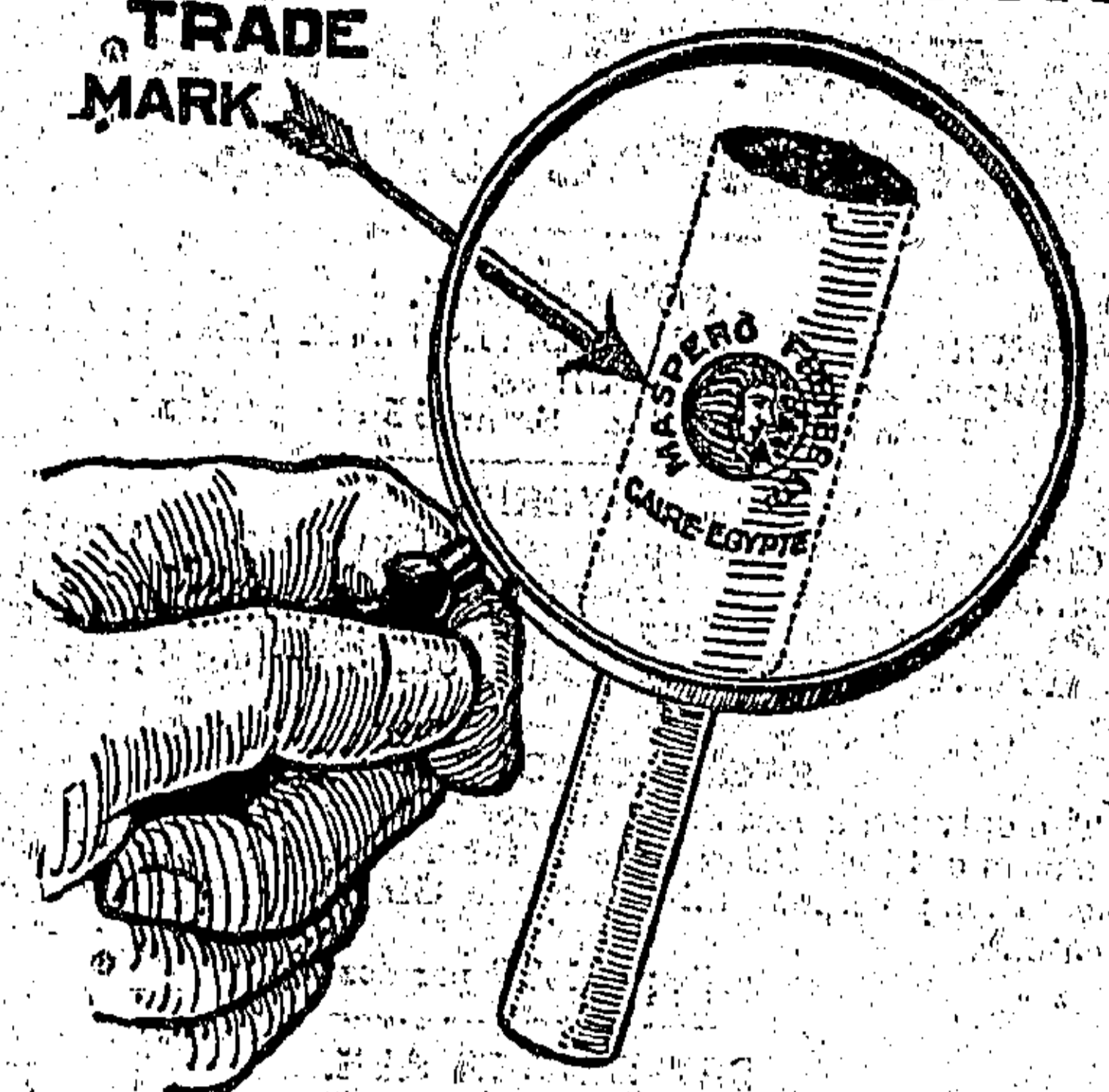
Some 26 Germans, who were mixed up in the trouble with the *Messina* on her previous visit, were placed under arrest, and sent back to Sydney with an armed guard of 19 men. They landed at Garden Island. Three women, wives of some of the prisoners, were also passengers by the *Messina*.
Nauru Island lies a few miles south of the Equator, and about 160 miles north-west of Ocean Island. It is an unpruned atoll of circular form, about 3½ miles in diameter, the highest elevation being about 160 feet.

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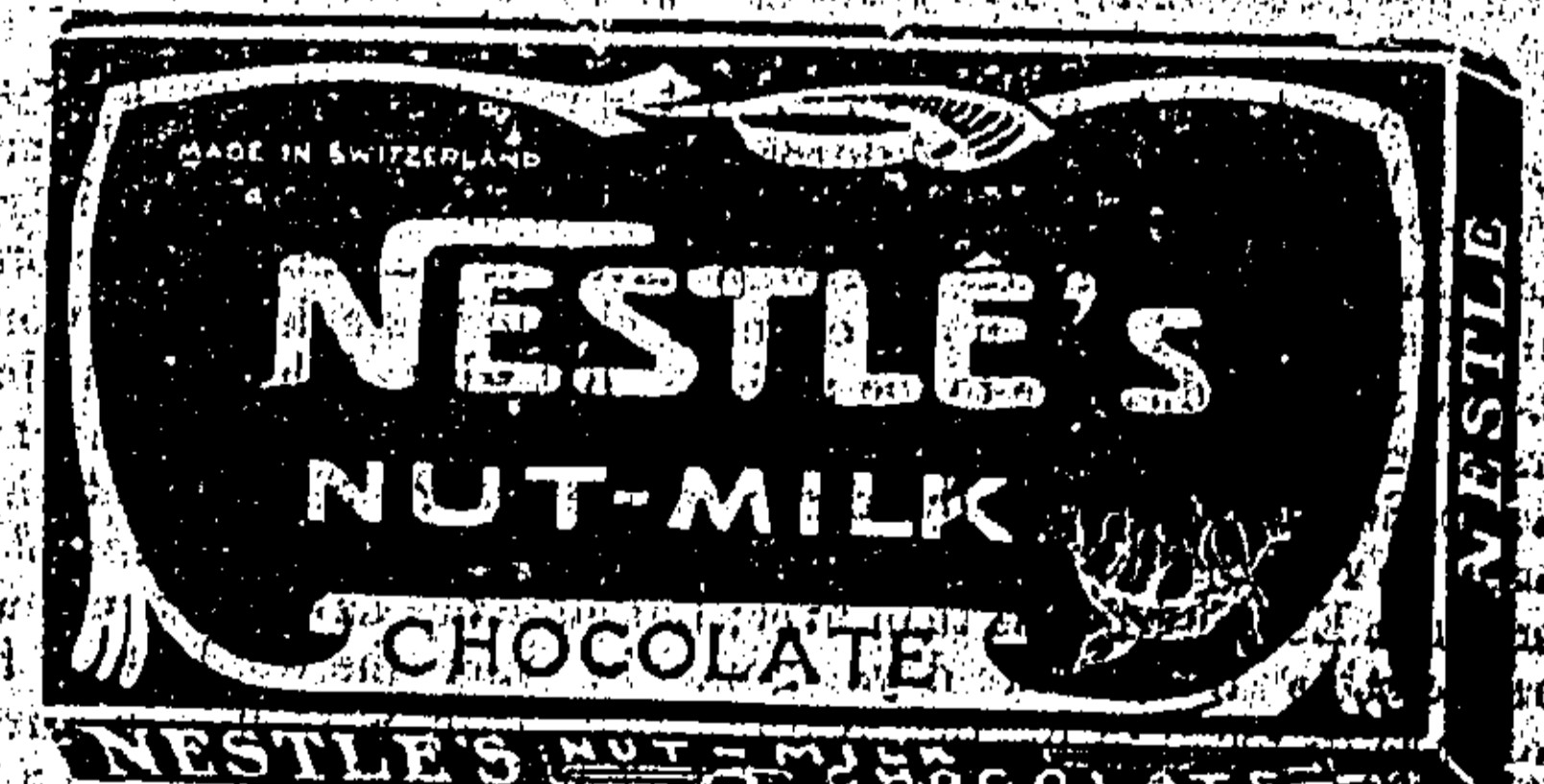
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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$23 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcon, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

AITKEN.—At Woolamai, Kowloon, Dec. 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. E.R. Aitken, a son.

MARRIAGE.

BRONSDON-BRONSDON.—On December 12, 1914, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, before Rev. A.J. Walker, Herbert John, son of Frederick Bronsdon, of Croydon, to Eva Buckridge, daughter of the late Charles Bronsdon, of Newbury, Berks.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1914.

MIDDLE-CLASS DISTRESS.

We are indeed glad to see from the mail papers that interest is being aroused at home in the unhappy condition into which the war has forced many non-combatants. We shall not be suspected of seeking to lessen the amount of Britain's indebtedness to her soldiers and sailors if we say (as, by the way, we said soon after the war broke out) that their children and womenfolk are not the only sufferers by the existing state of affairs. Granted, our first duty is to those dependent on the men who have left their homes to protect the Empire; and if even one of these should be neglected it would be an abiding disgrace to the nation. But what of the thousands of men and women who are either out of employment or else condemned to live on half wages by reason of the war? Should not their case be the next for consideration? Statistics tell us that unemployment in England is less than ever; but statistics have told us such remarkable things in days gone by that the word itself has come to be received by the average man with a scoff or a sneer. Just now we prefer to believe the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, in a recent issue, remarks: "Very keen distress is widespread among the professional classes, all grades of theatrical artists and helpers, in the millinery and dress-making trades, and among clerks and upper servants."

The above callings, it may be assumed, are taken more or less at random, for there must be many others that have found themselves in more than a tight corner through the general cutting down of expenditure. Artists and free-lance literary men might be added to the number; so, for that matter, might the seaside lodginghouse keeper and the seaside tradesman; for the living of all these depends on the general well-being and prosperity of the country. People do not buy pictures or books at times like these, nor do they go away holiday-making.

We read that a committee, under the President of the Board of Education, Mr. J. A. Pease, has been formed for the purpose of enquiring into cases of distress among such persons as those mentioned, and we earnestly hope that it will see its way to banishing the poverty which has been overhanging them. Needless to say, that committee will have no easy task; for the organisation has yet to be discovered that can discriminate, without much expenditure of time, between the deserving and the undeserving cases; and that can reach those poor souls (of whom there are many in Britain) who would rather starve than own that they are in need or than eat the bread of charity. Of course there will have to be sub-committees, local agencies etc. and, for the peace of mind of those who are to receive relief, we can only hope that the central committee will be at the trouble of seeing that the right persons are chosen for such work. This is not a time for the busy-body or the snob to air himself (nearly) would, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, be more just over the distributing of public money, and to play the patron with persons whose temporary difficulties leave them without the

Critics of "Tipperary."

"Tipperary," the once rejected but now world-famous song, has its critics as well as its admirers. And if we are to judge from the Home papers, these critics are mostly musicians, who are very much out of the picture just now, but who are turning to scraps of music which are popular at the moment and are attempting to measure them by their usual standard. Some of these eminent critics have suggested that "Tipperary" should be suppressed because it has no musical merit, and have offered other tunes in its stead, such as Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory." There can, of course, be no comparison between the two compositions named. But it strikes us that this is not a matter for the refined and *à la mode* musician to decide; it is for the soldier himself, who wants from music, not highly intellectual pleasure, but something to give him the rhythm in his marches. And this is what "Tipperary" supplies.

Where "Tipperary" Scores.

One can appreciate such a song as "Tipperary" from the marcher's point of view when consideration is taken of the fact that it avoids long notes, which is a merit that many another song, otherwise admirable, lacks altogether. One cannot conceive of anyone marching comfortably to a tune in which he has to take four steps to one note. That is exactly the fault which attaches to such an otherwise fine martial tune as "Land of Hope and Glory." We see that one individual at home has expressed the view that "Tipperary," set in a minor key, would make a capital ground-work for a magnificent march in the Wagnerian style. We are not concerned with such niceties as that. It is sufficient that it has a fine martial swing and rhythm, and, above all, that the soldier, for whom it is now being served up, has shown in no uncertain manner that he likes it and means to stick to it, too. Prince Rupprecht and the Legationists.

A *Globe* correspondent seems to be much exercised in his mind as to how Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria now stands in the estimation of the members of the Legationist League, who formerly spoke of him as a "rightful Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay." At a rough guess we should say that he stands nowhere at all, save as a declared enemy of England, and that the *Globe's* correspondent might have found a better use for his time than seeking to drag into prominence what everyone has either forgotten or else ceased to take an interest in. Everyone knows—and we believe the late Queen Victoria, at the time of the '97 Jubilee, very readily acknowledged it—that Prince Rupprecht is the direct descendant of the senior branch of the House of Stuart. But it is equally common knowledge that the Bavarian Prince's forebears waived their claim to the English throne by the very fact of their keeping silent about it. An Empty Claim.

We do not deny that the claim of the Hanoverians—coming, as it did, through James the First's (we apologise to the Hongkong Scots; James the Sixth's) daughter—was less strong than those, respectively, of the so-called Old and Young Pretender; but Canon law had laid it down, before the Hanoverians were heard of, that, in the event of there being no protest from the legitimate heirs to a usurped throne for a space of a hundred years, the usurping House would be considered to have established its rights. A few years back, the White Rose League and other Legationist societies were somewhat busy over pushing the "rights" of Prince Rupprecht, but nobody took serious notice of them, nobody was hurt, and Queen Victoria sat no less firmly and comfortably on the throne. Extremists on the other side represented the Legationist societies as being first cousins to the Pope and the Devil; in reality they were, and are, merely composed of a few High Church curates and a fair number of elderly unmarried ladies with a turn for the gently and prettily romantic; and their black and treacherous operations are entirely confined, nowadays, to a very praiseworthy attempt to keep alive the memory of the murdered King Charles.

DAY BY DAY.

A LAUGH IS JUST LIKE SUNSHINE. IT FRESHENS ALL THE DAY. IT TIPS THE PEAK OF LIFE WITH LIGHT AND DRIVES THE CLOUDS AWAY.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 58; overcast.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 50; overcast.

The Mails.

English Mail.—Arrived to-day per s.s. Nankin.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Nankin at 2 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Chosen at 3 p.m. to-day.
Australian Mail.—Closes per s.s. St. Albans to-morrow at 9 a.m.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 52 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.1-18d.
Name Day.

To-day is the Name Day of the Czar of Russia.

Returned.

Lady Chatter arrived from home by the s.s. Nankin to-day. Prize Court Fees.

The *Gazette* contains particulars of fees to be taken in prize matters by the Court and its officers.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Koras are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after Monday will be subject to rent.

Business Announcement.

Messrs. S. Moutrie and Co., Ltd., beg to inform the public that their store will remain open until 6 p.m. during Christmas week.

Society Dissolved.

In exercise of the powers vested in him by the Societies Ordinance, 1911, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has ordered that the Sai Yee Tong, an exempted society, be dissolved.

General Holiday.

It is notified that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has, under Section 7 of the Holidays Ordinance, 1912, appointed Saturday, the 2nd day of January, 1915, to be observed as a General Holiday.

Detained Vessels.

The Hongkong Government Gazette gives full lists of vessels detained by the armed forces of Britain, France and Russia since the outbreak of war, and of German vessels detained at Antwerp and also reported to be in the Suez Canal.

Struck Off.

It is notified that the names of the following Companies have been struck off the Register:—The Katapang Syndicate, Limited; Henry Arnold and Company, Limited; Schaff's Oil and Bone Mills, Limited; Brighton, Malcolm and Company, Limited; the China Printing Company, Limited.

Proclamation Rescinded.

It is notified that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has given directions for the rescission of Proclamation No. 22 of the 24th November, 1914, declaring Wu-chow to be a port or place at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails.

Companies Warned.

It is notified that at the expiration of three months the following Companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the Companies will be dissolved:—Tientsin Horse Bazaar, Limited; the Yee Mi Company, Limited; the Whampoa Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Gun Practice.

It is notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that gun practice will be carried out as under:—On Tuesday, the 22nd December, from Mount Davis, in a westerly direction, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon. All junks, ships and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.

Local Successes.

F. M. Grace, Orono and Ohak, Chin-hing have passed the necessary examinations held at the Hongkong University this month, and have been awarded degrees of Bachelor of Medicine, respectively. They are both Hongkong boys. Dr. Orono was a Licentiate of the Hongkong College of Medicine, having already practised medicine with marked success.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

OUR NEW PROTECTORATE.

The Chopping and Chancing of German Plans.

Although everyone was more or less prepared for the news which came over the cables yesterday to the effect that Egypt had been converted into a British Protectorate, the announcement none the less marks an epoch of no small importance in the history of that ancient land. Only a few weeks ago the Porte gave it out to the world that she still looked upon Egypt as a Turkish Province, and while it is true that for very many years the country has been nominally dependent on Turkey, the hold of the Ottoman Government has gradually loosened and Great Britain has for a very long time been the real ruler of the country. It is interesting now to recall that from 1879 to 1888 Egypt was under the dual control of Great Britain and France, but in the latter year Great Britain intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion and since then has practically governed the country. At first the British occupation was regarded as temporary, but by force of circumstances it has become more firmly established and the predominant position of Great Britain was formally recognised by the Anglo-French Agreement which was signed in 1904.

A Good Sign.

It is not without its significance that the announcement should have been made at this particular time. It shows that the country is favourable to British rule, otherwise Britain would not choose a time like the present for establishing the Protectorate and running the risk of adding to her burdens. No doubt the Nationalists still have their own ideas as to the future of the country, but the fact that they have, in common with the other people, demonstrated ample evidence of their loyalty serves to show that they appreciate the benefits of British rule and realise that they are likely to get better treatment from Britain than they would from rulers of any other nationality. The establishment of a Protectorate will mean a very great deal to the economic progress of the country, and it is certain that the announcement will be hailed with deep satisfaction by commercial people. Egypt has enormous undeveloped resources, and it may be safely assumed that these will be fully exploited as a result of the flowing in of capital which we may now look for. The benefits which will accrue from this are too apparent to require emphasis, and time will undoubtedly show that the people, who will share in the general prosperity, will have every cause to be thankful that Britain has established herself more firmly than ever in the country.

The Fickle Kaiser.

It looks as if the Kaiser has once again changed his mind. The original German plan, as everybody knows, was to crush France in the west and then to deal with Russia much in the same way. Now we are told that the great War Lord has given it out that "our present task is in Poland; there will be time to settle the business in the west later." But to-day's wires would suggest that that "business" will be a little settling. The Allied forces are making very appreciable progress in France and in Belgium, and in one place the whole of the enemy's first line trenches have been carried over a front of more than a kilometre in length. A little more of this sort of thing and we may expect to find the Kaiser once again changing his plans. But chopping and chancing will not win this great struggle. Determination and an unflinching resolve to carry out a fixed purpose are needed, and that is the spirit which is animating the Allies, and which, in the German, is conspicuous by its absence.

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending Dec. 18, 1889.

The Dollar.

December 19.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/28.

Mr. Gladstone on Turkey. December 13.—"Speaking at an assembly of the National Liberal Federation at Manchester on December 3, Mr. Gladstone recalled the overthrow of the Conservative Government in 1880, consequent on the want of sympathy with the sufferings of the Bulgarian people. He said that, owing to the march of events in Crete and Armenia, the time has again come for the Opposition to watch vigilantly, as they did between 1876 and 1880; that Turkish doings in Armenia urgently demand the attention of the British people; and that he hoped the Government would not accept the customary Turkish apologies and evasions."

Case Dismissed.

December 13.—"Justice lends a very wide-open ear to some funny defences occasionally. The other day, for instance, an ex-lukeng saw some men unloading bags of sugar from a junk at West Point, and, suspecting them, followed them to their haunt of vice and got them arrested. They were found to have fifty dollars' worth of the stuff, which resembled the product of the Taikoo Refinery, around which place one of the men was known to hang a good deal. Yet because the first robber said he bought it from an unknown robber at sea, one night, Mr. Wodehouse dismissed the case to-day. "Bought, one night, at sea," should be a popular "gag" among the fraternity in future."

A New Bill.

December 17.—"The first reading of a Bill entitled 'An Ordinance to amend the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance, 1879' will be the only business at the Legislative Council to-morrow."

Civil Servants' Salaries.

December 17.—"When do you intend dealing with the proposed increase of the salaries at present drawn by our local Civil Servants?" asked a correspondent. We don't know. But when we do, if we ever consider it worth while, some rather important points that have altogether escaped the Eagle-eyed Commission will be plainly handled. Have other people's salaries, under the Civil Service, been raised twenty-five per cent. since the (nominal) value of the dollar dropped from 4/- to 3/2d? Don't all speak at once."

An Old Stager.

(Our sole reason for re-printing the following is that we saw it dashed up again, quite recently, as the very newest in yarns. Of course it was new once; but so was the world itself.)

December 14.—"Ma, nurse hasn't any wings, has she?" asked little Jimmy. "Why, no," said his mother. "Angel has wings, haven't they?" "Yes, but nurse isn't an angel." "Well, I heard Pa call her one yesterday." "Although she is not an angel," said his mother, with a flash in her eye, "she will fly to-morrow."

Masonic News.

December 14.—"It is rumoured in Masonic circles that a new Lodge is to be formed, under the Scottish Constitution, by the Asiatic brethren. The 'Asian' will probably be the name."

Escaped from a chain gang. December 19.—The prisoner who escaped from a chain gang at Kennedy Town last June, pleaded guilty to-day. He was serving ten years' imprisonment commencing in 1883; at the time, and was ordered to complete his sentence and afterwards undergo six years' further imprisonment."

1889.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for Dec. 19, 1889:
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—180 per cent. premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$103 per share, buyers.

BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Insurance Against Capture of Cargo in Neutral Vessels.

The following announcement of the Board of Trade is published in the Hongkong Government Gazette:—

It has been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade that British Insurance Companies have insured or re-insured goods shipped on neutral vessels against the risk of capture or detention by His Majesty's Government or allied Governments.

The Board of Trade are advised that such contracts of insurance or re-insurance against the risk of capture or detention by Great Britain or her allies are prohibited by the law of England, and they think it necessary to warn British Insurance Companies and underwriters against undertaking such business.

MONEY-CHANGERS' REGULATIONS.

The following regulations have been made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 3 of the Licensing Ordinance, 1887:—

1. All premises occupied by any licensed money changer shall be entirely partitioned off from non-communicating with, and having separate entrance to any other floor, or shop, of the same or adjoining premises.
2. No business shall be transacted by such licensed money changer except within the premises occupied by him, nor shall he transact any business with any person or persons who are at the time outside his premises on the public footpath, roadway or sidewalk.
3. The fee payable in respect of a money changer's licence shall be \$50.00 per annum instead of \$10.00 per annum as hitherto.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$73 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 350 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$130 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 90 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$80 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—62 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$41 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$100 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$200 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
Indo-China S.N. Company—123 per cent. dis. buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$64 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$225 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$69 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$100 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$100 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$93 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.—\$23 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—200 per cent. prem., sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$43 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$41 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$107 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, buyers.
West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.

PRINCE OF WALES FUND.

Subscription List No. 12.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews	\$500.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:	
Captain H. D. Jones	15.00
Mrs. A. M. Jones	15.00
Mr. D. Fotheringham	15.00
Mr. F. O. Booke	15.00
Mr. P. Fladgate	10.00
Mr. J. H. Woolcott	10.00
Mr. W. L. Forster	10.00
Mrs. R. M. Dyer	10.00
H. K. V. R. No. 381	5.01
Captain Jarrett	200.00
Mr. Tsu Shing Wan	1.00
" Sang Kam	1.00
" Cheunglan	1.00
" Chan Kwai	.50
" A. R. Austin	100.00
" Wo Fat	100.00
" Wut Hing Loong	50.00
" Kwong Sun	70.00
" Shang Kee	50.00
" Ya Loong	30.00
" Kwong Mow	
Loong	20.00
" Tak Kee	70.00
" Shang Cheong	100.00
" Shing Kee	35.00
" Sun Fung Fat	10.00
" Kang Hing	20.00
" Cheong Hing	30.00
" Fuk Loong	20.00
" Chu Chang Cho	20.00
Kowloon Cricket Club	50.00
Mr. P. R. Wolf	10.00
D. Neilson	10.00
Mr. L. J. Blackburn	10.00
D. Harvey	10.00
H. E. Stevens	5.00
C. N. Jeffries	5.00
V. O. Labrum	5.00
I. P. Shroff	10.00
G. H. May	10.00
A. E. Chanyut	5.00
Messrs. Mow Fung & Co.	50.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:	
Collected by Mrs. B. Eustace	54.50
Mr. A. E. Griffin	5.00
Pupils of Queen's College \$5.40 a.o.	5.35
Passengers s.s. "Katori Maru" \$6/-	69.63
Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk	100.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund:	
Collected by Mr. G. B. Worby, Amoy	51.90
Collected by Mr. J. P. Scott, Haiphong	30.55
Collected by Mr. H. Murray Bain	71.00

\$ 2,101.44

Already acknowledged, Lists 1/11 ... 175,798.83

\$177,900.27

Monthly Subscriptions ... 425.75

Already acknowledged, Lists 1/11 ... 10,344.13

10,769.87

\$194,670.14

Hongkong, 18th December, 1914.
N. J. STABB,
Hon. Treasurer.

DEEP BAY.

Directions for Sailing.

The following brief sailing directions for Deep Bay, issued by the Harbour Master of Hongkong, are published for general information:—

Pass Bluff Head, Wan Ha Point about 1 cable (1/2 then star No. 55 degrees E. magnetic. This should bring the 1st beacon right ahead. Keep this course passing No. 1 beacon on either side. Pass No. 2 beacon on starboard hand. Then haul down, steering S. 40 degrees E. magnetic to make No. 3 red beacon ahead. Keep a good look out for spit on port hand unmarked. When in the channel haul up so as to pass No. 3 and No. 4 red beacons close on the starboard hand. Then haul right across to pass No. 5 black on port hand and so on, keeping the marked beacon on its own side. This will give the best water and the beacons are grouped to bring you across to it. With any draft over five feet it is inadvisable to attempt these channels, on a falling tide. In negotiating the bar situated between No. 8 red and No. 9 black beacons keep close to No. 8 then haul right across so as to pass alongside No. 9. This gives the deepest water.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to promote Lieutenant G. K. Hall Bratton, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, to be Captain, and Corporal F. Grose, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, to be 2nd Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th December, 1914.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to promote 2nd Lieutenant John Owen Hughes and Benjamin Roper Branch, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, to be Lieutenants, with effect from the 10th December, 1914.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Sergeant Richard John Stevenson, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, to be Warrant Officer (Sergeant Major Instructor) with the rank of Honorary 2nd Lieutenant in the Engineer Company, Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint, under the provisions of Section 10 of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884, (Ordinance No. 1 of 1884), Mr. Walter Leslie Pattenden to be a Member of the Medical Board for a further term of three years, with effect from the 20th June, 1914.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint, under the provisions of Section 10 of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884, (Ordinance No. 1 of 1884), Dr. Frederic Edmund Stedman to be a Member of the Medical Board and to act as Secretary for a further term of three years, with effect from the 8th December, 1914.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint, under the provisions of Section 10 of the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1884, (Ordinance No. 1 of 1884), the Honourable Mr. Edbert Anagar Hewett, O.M.G., to be a Member of the Medical Board for a further term of three years, with effect from the 19th December, 1914.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under Section 4 of the Midwives Ordinance, 1910, (Ordinance No. 22 of 1910), to appoint Dr. G. H. Thomas to be a Member of the Midwives Board for a term of three years from the 15th December, 1914.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to re-appoint the Honourable Mr. Edbert Anagar Hewett, O.M.G., to be a Member of the Sanitary Board for a further period of three years, with effect from the 19th December, 1914.

His Excellency the Governor has, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, been pleased to appoint Dr. Wilfred Vincent Miller, Koch to be Superintendent of the Civil Hospital and Lunatic Asylums, vice Dr. John Bell, retired on pension, with effect from the 23rd December, 1914.

A HERO FROM TSINGTAU

The photograph attached to the cover of this week's issue of the *Weekly Telegraph* is of Private Loveridge, of the South Wales Borderers, who was severely wounded at Tsingtau by a German shell.

It is interesting to note that the shell was the last one fired by the Germans, on the morning of November 7, before the surrender of the fortress.

The shell fell into the trench where a number of men were stationed—two non-commissioned officers were killed outright, and Private Loveridge received twelve severe wounds from the exploding charge.

In spite of the severity of his wounds, Private Loveridge is progressing favourably and is looking forward to the day when he can rejoin his comrades. All honour to such a hero.

Earl Roberts' Last Message.
The late Earl Roberts' last message to the nation was in the form of a contribution to the volume that is about to be published on behalf of the Belgian refugees. He wrote:—"The Belgians arrested the first onslaught of the Germans, and thus gave us time to ward off the punishment we so richly deserve for our neglect to prepare to defend our own interests."

THE SEASON'S CALENDARS.

Undoubtedly one of the prettiest and most artistic productions that has reached us up to the time of writing—and one that will be very difficult to beat—is the Album Blotter of Famous Pictures which is issued by Messrs. Gaudes, Price and Company, the well-known wine and spirit merchants of Hongkong. The cover is illustrated with a splendid reproduction of "The Gleaners" (Millet) and the opening page reveals an uncommon calendar make-up, each date having a space for notes and memoranda. There are interleaves of superior blotting paper separating pictures of "La Laitiere" (Jean Baptiste Greuze), "The Cornfield" (John Constable, R.A.), "The Laughing Cavalier" (Frans Hals), "A Hopeless Dawn," and "The Inside of a Stable" (by Frank Bramley, A.R.A., and George Morland, respectively), "Shoeing the Bay Horse" (Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A.), Madame Le Brun and her Daughter, (Madame Le Brun), and "A Portrait of Mrs. Siddons" (Gainsborough). There is sure to be a demand for this famous album and the firm of Messrs. Gaudes, Price and Company are to be congratulated on their delightful production.

For neatness, the little calendar published by the Victoria Dispensary is a great success and is sure to be a favourite with the ladies. The illustration is a beautiful country scene entitled "The Ferry." There is a striking refinement about the calendar, and the detachable date slips are in keeping with the general artistic merit of the production.

The British American Tobacco Company have produced a very seasonable calendar. The colour scheme is the Union Jack, and the photographs, five in number, are of the men so prominent in the light of the world to-day. In the centre is His Majesty the King, beneath him Earl Kitchener, and in each corner there is a photo, one of Sir Edward Grey, and others of the Right Hon. Mr. Winston Churchill, Field Marshal Sir J. D. P. French and Admiral Sir John Jellicoe. The production shows remarkably good taste.

The feature of the calendar of the Osaka Shosha Kaisha is its utility. For the office it is especially useful, the date slips being of an extraordinarily large size and particularly well secured at the base. They are sure to be much displayed in local offices.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Bongmiu Miniere Compagnie, San Francisco.

Brandt, Dorothy Lyman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.

Chibojio 78 Sionguanque, Manila.

Collins, Passenger Oriental, Batavia.

Erikson, Mrs., Peak Hotel, Bangkok.

Fernandes, Jose Corporal 1248 Gunboat Macao, Macao.

Heise, Hongkong Hotel, Manila.

Madraga 1268 Gunboat Macao, Macao.

Robinson American Consulate, Kuala Selangor.

Siddah Cangany, Nanjangud, Sigan, Sigan.

Tee Kee Chong, 97 Connaught Road, Thames.

W. E. ELWES, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 17th, 1914.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Bouman, Hongkong Hotel, Shanghai.

Chuenchong, Shanghai.

Itahang, Yonic Street, Antung Jap.

Powhingchong, Yokohama.

Quanyang, 70 Queen's Road East, Yokohama.

Socolinik Astor, Saratow.

Suzanne Terrain, Post Office, Shanghai.

Tongwoo, Kobe.

Tanhsinhuat, Kobe.

R. BLACK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 18th, 1914.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

For the Festive Season.

HAMS, GEES, DUCKS
AND OWN FED

TURKEYS, CAPONS & CHICKENS.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO
AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Messrs. S. D. Setna and Company, in their report dated December 17, state:—

Bengal Opium.—Market ruled quiet. Sales are reported of 3 chests of Old Patna opium only. Clearances are reported of about 12 chests, consisting of about 1 chest of Patna New, 10 chests of Patna Old, and 1 chest of Benares New. Unsold stock is estimated at about 1,000 chests, comprising about 84 chests of Patna New, 817 chests of Patna Old, 184 chests of Benares New, and 115 chests of Benares Old. Sold but uncleared stock:—63 chests of Patna New, 32 chests of Patna Old, 18 chests of Benares New, and 40 chests of Benares Old, in all about 143 chests. Reported closing quotations (per chest) are as under:—Patna New, \$9,325; Patna Old, \$9,200; Benares New, \$9,050; Benares Old, \$8,950.

Malwa Opium.—A good demand had the effect of advance in prices, and sales are reported of about 153 chests at \$8,800 to \$9,050 (per picul). Clearances are of about 76 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 537 chests. Sold but uncleared stock is about 293 chests. Reported closing quotations (per picul) are as under:—Malwa, \$8,900 to \$9,100.

Cotton.—Nothing doing. No reliable quotations can be given.

Indian Yarn.—Cheap prices induced business, and some of the importers showed less inclination to quit, and the Chinese dealers to strengthen their previous cheap purchases, came forward in the market. Taking advantage of the same importers asked for higher prices, which were readily responded. Prices show an advance from two to five dollars per bale, and the business transpiring was chiefly in No. 10s and 12s in all about 3,300 bales, comprising about 2,450 bales of No. 10s; and 850 bales of No. 12s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 58,000 bales. Sold but uncleared stock about 21,000 bales.

Sundry Articles.—In imports sales are reported in apricots at \$24 (per picul), goosals (b' dellium) at \$4 (per picul), borax at \$23 (per picul), kienia at \$26 (per picul), beeswax at \$6 (per picul), and gum olibanum at \$10 to 15 (per picul). In exports, purchases are reported in broken cases at \$3 (per picul), galangal at \$7 1/2 (per picul), zodary at \$24 (per picul), vermillion at \$102 to \$105 (per case), and fire-crackers at \$7 1/2 (per box).

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory, at 1.30 p.m. yesterday:—
"Cyclone or Typhoon, 131 degrees Long. E., and 20 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W."

SILIMPOPON COAL BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate at
SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK
(British North Borneo).
At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping duties and charges.

A BUNE.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS. CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that by instructions of the Department of State all citizens of the United States now holding regular Department of State or emergency passports are required to present themselves within two weeks to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States for the insertion in such passport of a declaration as to the countries in which such passport is to be used and the purposes for which countries are to be visited and for the attachment to such passport of a photograph of the holder. Without such statement and such photograph passport heretofore granted citizens of the United States or persons owing allegiance to the United States may be regarded as invalid.

Notice also is hereby given that hereafter a person applying to the Department of State or to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States authorized to issue emergency passports for a regular or emergency passport is required to state in what country he intends to use such passport and if any such country is at war to state briefly for what object he intends to go there. A statement in the following form will be written upon the face of the passport issued either by the Department of State or by the diplomatic or consular authority.

"The person to whom this passport is issued has declared under oath that he desires it for use in countries hereafter named for the following objects:—
This passport is not valid for use in other countries except in necessary transit to or from the countries named."

The holder is also required to submit a small unmounted photograph of himself or herself in duplicate, one copy of which will be attached to the passport. With applications for passports photographs will be submitted in triplicate.

GEORGE E. ANDERSON,
Consul General,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1914.

G. R.
PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 28th day of December, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of the right to quarry Stone on the following Lots of Crown Land around Kowloon Bay, in the New Territories, and elsewhere in the Colony of Hongkong, for a period extending from the 1st day of January up to and including the 31st day of December, 1915.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Lot	Area	Location
1	Lot 1	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
2	Lot 2	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
3	Lot 3	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
4	Lot 4	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
5	Lot 5	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
6	Lot 6	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
7	Lot 7	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
8	Lot 8	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
9	Lot 9	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
10	Lot 10	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
11	Lot 11	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
12	Lot 12	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
13	Lot 13	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
14	Lot 14	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
15	Lot 15	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
16	Lot 16	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
17	Lot 17	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
18	Lot 18	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
19	Lot 19	1.50	Ma Tau Kok
20	Lot 20	1.50	Ma Tau Kok

XMAS GIFTS

Our Gift goods are marked by distinct practical value. We might make many suggestions, below are a few, as many as our space allows, and invite you to come and inspect our splendid assortment.

FANCY SOCKS
TIES
GLOVES
HANDKERCHIEFS
SLIPPERS
WAISTCOATS
DRESSING COWNS
UMBRELLAS
MUFFLERS
WALKING STICKS.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.
16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

GRAND CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

NOW OPEN.

Grand Selection of Toys

(DAINTY AND ACCEPTABLE NOVELTIES)

FOR XMAS GIFTS.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

WATCHMAKERS, FANCY GOODS, OPTICIANS.

Great Choice of USEFUL Christmas Presents.

CHEAPEST PRICES. INSPECTION SOLICITED.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

6, Des Vœux Rd. Tel. 1322.

XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following reduced prices:—

No. 1 HAMPER.			
1 bottle	Moet and Chandon Champagne	—	quart.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	quart.
1 do	Blackberry Brandy	—	quart.
1 do	Martell's XXX Brandy	—	quart.
1 do	King George IV. Whisky	—	quart.
1 do	Sup. Tawny Port	—	quart.
1 do	St. Julien Claret	—	quart.
1 do	Old Brown Sherry	—	quart.
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	quart.
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	—	quart.
No. 2 HAMPER.			
1 bottle	Victor Oliveau Champagne	—	quart.
1 do	Martell's XXX Brandy	—	quart.
1 do	Perfection Whisky	—	quart.
1 do	Rich Old Port	—	quart.
1 do	St. Julien Claret	—	quart.
1 do	Vino de Pasto Sherry	—	quart.
1 do	Peppermint, G. T.	—	small.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	small.
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	small.
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	—	small.
No. 3 HAMPER.			
1 bottle	Burgundy	—	quart.
1 do	Peppermint	—	small.
1 do	D.O.M.	—	small.
1 do	Rich Old Port	—	quart.
1 do	Perfection Whisky	—	quart.
1 do	20 Years Old Brandy	—	quart.
1 do	Amontillado Sherry	—	quart.
1 do	Medoc Claret	—	quart.
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	quart.
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	—	quart.
No. 4 HAMPER.			
2 bottles	Perfection Whisky	—	quart.
1 do	Medoc Claret	—	quart.
1 do	Port	—	quart.
1 do	B. Old Sherry	—	quart.
1 do	20 Years Old Brandy	—	quart.
1 do	Peppermint	—	small.
1 do	Cherry Brandy	—	small.
1 do	Old Tom Gin	—	quart.
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters	—	quart.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135.

WINE MERCHANTS.

6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTAGUE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination. Steamers. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.
\$Kitano Maru T. 16,000 [WEDNES., 23rd Dec., at 10 a.m.]
\$Fushimi Maru T. 25,000 [WEDNES., 30th Dec., at 10 a.m.]
Capt. Irizawa

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama.
\$Shidzuoka Maru T. 12,500 [TUES., 29th Dec., at noon.]
Capt. Deguchi
\$Tamba Maru T. 12,500 [TUES., 12th Jan., at noon.]
Capt. Nagasawa

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.
Nikko Maru T. 9,600 [WED., 13th Jan., at noon.]
Capt. R. Takeda
Hitachi Maru T. 13,500 [WEDNES., 10th Feb., at noon.]
Capt. Sato

CALCUTTA, via S'hai, Penang, Rangoon, and Rangoon.
Tosa Maru T. 12,000 [SATUR., 26th Dec.]
Capt. Takano
Rangoon Maru T. 10,000 [SAT., 26th Dec.]
Capt. Nomura

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
Jinsen Maru T. 5,000 [THURSDAY, 31st Dec.]
Capt. Terada

KOBE.
Sanuki Maru T. 12,500 [SATUR., 19th Dec.]
Capt. Date

S'hai and Kobe.
Hitachi Maru T. 13,500 [WEDNES., 13th Jan., at 5 p.m.]
Capt. Sato

NAGASAKI, Kobe, and Yokohama.
Kamo Maru T. 16,000 [FRIDAY, 1st Jan., at 11 a.m.]
Capt. Shimizu

Equipped with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo "	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima "	20,000 "	" 25th February
Mishima "	16,000 "	" 11th March
Suwa "	25,000 "	" 25th March
Aisuta "	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka "	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaka "	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano "	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima "	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Maru	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
AKI Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado "	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama "	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa "	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka "	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba "	12,500 "	" 6th April
AKI "	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado "	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From	Expected at or about	For	Will leave at or about	
Tillwong	JAPAN	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	2nd half Dec.
Tikini	S'hai	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tipanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tikembang	JAVA	1st half Jan.	S'hai	1st half Jan.
Tijmanoeck	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	S'hai	1st half Feb.
Tijbodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement.	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 5th January.	
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 26th January.	
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.	
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.	

+ via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£50. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALZAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots 9th Jan.

Thence by TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	2nd Jan.	19th Dec.
Aldenhams	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 4 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgkins	TUES., 22nd Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haiyang	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 20th Dec. at 10 a.m.
Haiyang	A. H. Stewart	WED., 23rd Dec. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

China Coast Gazette.

Mr. J. Stewart, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Yushun.
Mr. N. Hood, chief engineer, Yushun, is awaiting orders.

Mr. W. Jones has been appointed supernumerary second officer, Fausang.

Mr. G. T. Treasure, supernumerary second officer, Fausang, has resigned.

Mr. J. Pettigrew, second officer, Waishing, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. C. M. Bander has been appointed third engineer, Hopsang.
Mr. W. Neild, third engineer, Hopsang, is on leave.

Mr. H. W. Holmes has been appointed second officer, Waishing.
Mr. B. F. O'Seiler, second officer, Waishing, is on leave.

Mr. J. Edwards, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Loongsang.

Mr. J. Smith, acting chief engineer, Loongsang, has gone second engineer, same ship.

Mr. J. McMahon, second engineer, Loongsang, has resigned.
Mr. J. S. Wilson has been appointed second officer, Taksang.

Mr. E. P. Campbell, second officer, Taksang, is awaiting orders.

Mr. A. McG. Blair, from leave, has gone third engineer, Loksang.
Mr. F. W. Clark, third engineer, Loksang, is on leave.

Mr. W. D. Rogers, second officer, Tukwo, has gone acting chief officer, Kutwo.

Mr. J. G. Tate, chief officer, Kutwo, is on leave.

Mr. H. C. Taylor has been appointed second officer, Tukwo.

Mr. N. B. Bennett, acting master, Yuesang, has gone chief officer, Wosang.

Mr. O. C. Blow, chief officer, Wosang, is awaiting orders.

Mr. E. P. Campbell, awaiting orders, has gone chief officer, Choysang.

Mr. A. Lloyd, second officer, Choysang, is on leave.

Mr. D. McDougall, from leave, has gone third engineer, Tatung.
Mr. J. B. Barclay, chief engineer, from leave, is on reserve.

Mr. T. Henderson, chief engineer, Singan, is transferred to Wahu.

Mr. J. Johnston, chief engineer, from Hongkong, is on reserve.

Mr. G. Buchanan, chief engineer, Kweichow, is on leave.

Mr. H. M. Hall, from leave, has gone chief engineer, Kweichow.

Mr. A. Morrison, second engineer, Singan, is on reserve.

Mr. J. W. Donald, chief engineer, Kaifong, has gone chief engineer, Singan.

Mr. Gilbert Buchanan, second engineer, Kaifong, has gone second engineer, Singan.

Mr. H. Tulloch, third engineer, Kaifong, is on reserve.

Mr. J. McKinnon has been appointed supernumerary third engineer, Fatsan.

Mr. R. McCormack has been appointed supernumerary third engineer, Kaifong.

Captain P. H. Cowan, of the Szechuen, is transferred to Hongkong.

Mr. R. J. Oain, from reserve, has gone acting master, Szechuen.

Captain J. Gibb, from reserve, has gone master, Fanchow.

Captain D. R. Davies, of the Kanchow, is on reserve.

Mr. W. S. Shaker, second officer, Guthrie, has gone chief officer, Gemini.

Mr. F. M. R. Jaxter, second officer, Kansu, has gone chief officer, Sikiang.

Mr. A. H. Brown, chief officer, Gemini, has resigned.—Shipping and Engineering.

The "Bedford" Salvage Operations.

The salvage of articles from the British warship "Bedford," which sank off Quelpart in 1910, undertaken by certain Japanese, has been carried on since May last by employing a number of Japanese and Koreans. On account of the cold weather, says the "Soul Press," operations have been suspended. It is stated that brass, copper and iron recovered from the vessel this year amounted to 25,000 kwan, valued at Y.2,100.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Pindon Haddock, Kippers, etc.

AT THE DECK CAFE.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Wooshow Road, YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street, MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Mail, Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 33.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	20th Dec. at 4 light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	22nd Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	22nd Dec. at 4 p.m.
PAKHOT & HAIPHONG	Huichow	24th Dec. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	24th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	29th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 19th Dec. 1914.

IN THIS JOURNAL OF JULY 1st

WE EXPLAINED TO YOU THE
WONDERFUL AND EXCEPTION-
ALLY BENEFICIAL PROPERTIES
OF THE MOST DELICIOUS AND
PALATABLE NATURAL MIN-
ERAL WATER IN THE WORLD



IT MIXES
PERFECTLY WITH
ALL LIQUORS, SYRUPS,
MILK etc., etc.

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AND WHISKY
A PERFECT
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HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

YOUR WINE MERCHANT HAS IT. IF NOT, APPLY TO THE

SOLE AGENTS:

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TEL. 1208

3, DUDDELL STREET.

TEL. 1208

THE CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS' GUIDE.

MESSRS A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

It is a foregone conclusion that the Christmas wares offered by so old-established and widely-known a firm as Messrs. Watson are of the very best. The firm knows the Colony by heart and can gauge the requirements of the inhabitants up to the very last ounce. In many colonies, the moment any article beyond the most elementary necessities of life is needed, it becomes a question of "sending home" for it—with the attached pleasures of waiting two or three months before one gets it and of having a more or less heavy bill to meet for carriage. Thanks to the energies of such houses as Messrs. Watson, this can never be the case in this Colony, for it would be difficult to conceive of any article of commerce in their own special department that they do not provide.

Wines and Spirits:

A glance round the wine and spirit portion of the premises will soon convince the intending buyer of the truth of the last statement. If that buyer still remained in doubt, he would do well to "go below" and inspect the enormous cellars that run more than the entire length of the Alexandra Buildings, where-in are stored wines and spirits of superfine quality, in the wood and in bottles. Messrs. Watson have recently undertaken an agency for the well-known house of Gilbey, and are at present endeavouring to find room, in their crowded stores, for another five hundred cases received from that firm. Bottled beers also, are to be had in plenty, while for those of a teetotal turn of mind Messrs. Watson's factory at North Point turns out sufficient in the way of high class mineral waters of every description to satisfy their needs for so long as they remain in the Colony, be their stay never so long, or their needs never so great.

Drugs, Perfumes and Sweetmeats.

In the drug and fancy departments there is the same abundance and diversity of stock. Every kind of recognised patent, or other, medicine is to be had, and qualified chemists are in waiting to make up any and every sort of prescription. The quality of Messrs. Watson's toilet and fancy requisites is too well known to need special recommendation, though it may be well to remind Christmas shoppers that they will find, in this direction, many dainty little articles that will be appreciated as seasonable presents: e.g. manicure sets, and perfumes of every description. Under the latter head, one may mention the celebrated Old English lavender water, and a variety of the best French scents in pretty, silver-mounted bottles.

Of Calley's crackers, too, there is a large and well chosen stock; and if the youngster who is taken to visit the shop during the next week or so does not find his (or her) mouth watering, he (or she) will like to be precise over these little matters is not human. The list of luxuries in sweetmeats procurable at Messrs. Watson's would not be complete if we neglected to mention their special line in attractive eatables for the little ones and for those adults who have a weakness for sweetmeats. New supplies of Cadbury's chocolates have just come in, together with abundance of Fuller's delicacies of all descriptions, and Lowrey's well-known and usually well-appreciated American sweets.

THE SINCERE COMPANY, Ltd.

When, some thirteen or four teen years back, the Sincere Company opened its premises in Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, people realised that it had come to stay, for its prices were reasonable, its dealings fair, and its stock large and varied. These principles have guided the Company all through, and the result is that its name has become a household word in the Colony. The firm is carried on upon European lines, and the articles sold are offered at as nearly as possible the price for which the department stores at Home would sell them. The Sincere Company has thus been an undoubted blessing to the Colony, for it has killed monopoly and, with it, high prices. "It is an axiom that 'nothing succeeds like success'; therefore it is not to be wondered at that the Company's existing premises have, for some time past, been too small to suit its operations and ambitions.

The New Premises.

With a well-capitalised house of business that is a difficulty that can soon be remedied. Some months ago a good site on the same side of the Des Voeux Road as the present shops, but nearer to the European part of the city, was secured; and, for some while now, a new building has been in course of erection. Those of our readers who know Sincere's magnificent row of shops on the Bund at Canton will be able to form some idea of the class of place which is gradually rising in Des Voeux Road. We believe that, when completed, it will be the largest house of business occupied by any one firm in the Far East. Somewhere about six lakhs are being spent in its construction, and, when finished, the six-storey building will cover an area of 160 feet by 70. The new building, which is of re-inforced concrete on steel frame, will be opened during next summer.

The Christmas Show.

Of the amount of business that is hourly being carried on at the present premises it is not necessary to say much, for the firm's popularity is already as widespread as it can possibly be. As in the most plentiful years, every floor and every window is crowded with necessities, delicacies and luxuries, and it would be hard to think of any reasonable want that the firm cannot supply. Economical housewives do not need to be told that, in the grocery and provisions departments, they will find everything in the way of good Christmas cheer. For the children there is the latest as regards toys; for ladies there are a thousand and one dainty articles: toilet gear, purses, card-cases, handbags, perfumes of the best class, as well as silk goods. Those who are seeking useful gifts for their male folk will find them in the leather, fancy and tobacco departments. A box of cigars (provided, of course, it is chosen by the man who is going to smoke them and not by his feminine encombrances) makes as sensible a present as any; and these are to be had in all varieties. Of pipes, cigar or cigarette cases, bags, walking-sticks etc. there is also an abundance; in fact it is probable that the Christmas gift which cannot be found at Sincere's can be found in no other local department store.

THE WING ON COMPANY.

Department stores carried on such lines as these followed by the Wing On Company are indeed a godsend to Europeans whose families are disproportionately to their purses and who, consequently, feel compelled to look at a ten-dollar bill twice before they change it. Any visitor to the Wing On shops will speedily be convinced that "the best value for the smallest sum" is the guiding principle of the establishment. Quite a few years ago, stores of this type were unknown in Hongkong and it says much for Chinese enterprise and readiness to march with the times that such companies as the Wing On—almost as universal in what they provide as Whiteley's or Shoolbred's—have gained so firm a footing in the economy of the Colony.

Universal Providers.

Anything like an adequate list of all that this firm has to offer, in the way of the necessities, conveniences or luxuries of life, would fill more than a page, for almost anything from the proverbial cradle to the equally proverbial coffin is procurable here. Buying in such large quantities, usually direct from the manufacturer, the Company can afford to sell its various commodities therabouts as cheaply as any London or Liverpool firm. Those seeking articles for Christmas presents, useful, ornamental or both, will find them in plenty here. Clothes, hats, boots, linen, piece goods etc. are, of course, wanted all the year round, though persons who desire to smarten themselves up for the festive season can do so here at quite a small cost.

Some Elegant Presents.

But the kind of purchase more sought after just now will be found in other departments: Handbags, Gladstones, grips and dressing-cases make some of the most useful presents; and all these are to be had at the Wing On Company in great variety. Brushes of all sorts, cutlery, umbrellas, walking-sticks and purses, again, readily suggest themselves as acceptable Christmas gifts, and of these there is a large and varied quantity. The grocery department is crowded with all manner of Christmas delicacies, while there is a fine assortment of the best liquors, cigarettes, cigars, smokers' requisites, etc. For the children, too, all manner of good things to bring joy into the hearts of the little ones can be purchased at the minimum cost.

Attractive Eatables.

To the end of time, English people will associate the ideas of eating and drinking with Christmas. This Company can very readily supply all that is wanted in these lines. The grocery department is crowded with sweets, cakes, biscuits, preserved fruits or meats, and materials for mince-meat and Christmas puddings; and, in the way of good liquors, there are plenty of well-known brands of wines, spirits and bottled beers from which to choose. Tobacco, cigarettes and cigars of the best-known and most popular brands are obtainable at very cheap rates, as well as the many fancy articles which make such excellent presents for husbands, fathers and brothers who smoke—pouches, cigar and cigarette cases, match-boxes, etc.

For the Little Ones.

This, of all times of the year, is the children's season; and all their little needs have been foreseen by the Wing On Company. Toys and sweets carry the entire away in one portion of the building, and the bairn will be hard to please who cannot find satisfaction in that quarter. Many of the toys, though astonishingly cheap, are marvels of ingenuity, while the sweets, chocolates etc. lead to the child's mind—or stomach—are equally remarkable in their combined cheapness and goodness.

MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR.

Persons in want of curios, pretty knick-knacks or rare objects of art in Hongkong do not, as a rule, hesitate long as to where to look for them; they usually go forthwith to Messrs. Komor and Komor, knowing that they will find at these well-known art galleries nothing that is not in the best taste. Nevertheless, strangers to the Colony may be glad of a word of advice as to where to look for what is good. In addition to their large stock of ornamental articles, Messrs. Komor are offering silk goods of all kinds, including ready-made evening coats and blouses from world-renowned Paris and London houses—Poirot, Rodiere, etc. Handsome porcelain ware, and tea-sets at all prices are also on sale. These tea-sets, it should be added, are of original design, and parts of sets can be replaced. Goods in bronze, ivory, ebony, mother-o'-pearl, blackwood, etc., are also going very cheaply. No shopper need remain long in doubt as to what to buy for suitable Christmas presents, who pays a visit to Messrs. Komor.

Another special feature of their Christmas show is the abundance of local views. Some of these are, certainly, only postcards—but postcards such as have not been seen in Hongkong often before; produced by photogravure process, and as handsome as engravings. Other local subjects have been treated, in water-colours, by the celebrated Japanese painter, E. Kato, whose wonderfully delicate brush-work has been mentioned before in our columns. Mr. Kato made a long stay in Hongkong during the summer of last year and, while here, obtained a thorough knowledge of the Colony's beauty-spots, which he has reproduced with rare skill in pictures of all sizes and on all scales. Kato's work has already a very distinct commercial value of its own in Europe, and local buyers would do well, if only as a matter of speculation, to secure such of his paintings as Messrs. Komor still have in stock. One word more; and that is that parents in search of novelties for the kiddies' Christmas stockings will find all they want among the large consignment of Japanese-made toys which Messrs. Komor have recently received.

MESSRS. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW AND CO., LTD.

To hundreds of thousands of children Christmas is a time to look forward to with eagerness and joyous anticipation, while amongst grown-ups it is the time, of all others, when full expression is given to feelings of fellowship and goodwill. It is the natural thing for us to seek some means of testifying our regard in a tangible and practical way, and when we turn to Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co.'s store we find the means at hand for satisfying all our wishes.

Here is a selection of toys and games for the young; entertaining and skillful indoor games for adults; picture and story books, crackers, and tree decorations. In all the regular departments attractive useful presents abound: gloves, ties, and a score of useful wants for men; dainty and serviceable additions for the home; perfumes, handbags, furs and inexpensive but daintily arranged boxes of handkerchiefs are a few of the attractive offerings suitable for ladies.

Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. have a number of useful suggestions illustrated in their half-page advertisement on page 9 and they will be pleased to supply fully detailed information upon application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

The surest sign of the popularity of the Dairy Farm's wares is the fact that, last year, the Company was under the necessity of enlarging its town premises, and that, during the present year, it has been obliged to bring into use a very large motor lorry for distribution of produce. That such a business house, carried on on the proper lines, was bound to succeed, was a foregone conclusion, for it supplies the particular needs which can rarely be met by native traders. The European likes his eggs, his milk and his butter to be fresh, and his poultry well nourished; he also likes to know how the pork which finds its way to his table has been fed and housed before it became pork and when it was only pig; and, further, he has views of his own on the subject of beef, mutton and veal—views which do not always coincide with those entertained by Chinese butchers or stock farmers. Therefore it was only reasonable to suppose that when a European company undertook to save him the trouble of too close enquiry as to the antecedents of the chow placed before him, and to do so at an extremely reasonable rate, he should be ready enough to patronise that company. This is what the Dairy Farm people have done and are continuing to do. The management of the farm itself, as well as of the shops, is in the hands of Europeans whose appointment has depended on their thorough knowledge of their work.

Good Christmas Fare.

The excellence of the goods sold by the Dairy Farm is never more deeply impressed on one than at Christmas—for, wherever the Britisher may be, he will insist on having the best of food at this time of year. From his earliest childhood, Christmas has meant beef, turkey, goose and sausages and without them the day would be the 25th of December and nothing more. The turkeys and geese which the Dairy Farm exports have been fattening for the festive season as good as those at Home—as they should be, seeing that they are bred from the best strains and are fed on the fattening diet used on the best poultry farms in England.

Strangers to the Colony—and especially those who come from Singapore, that land of goat-milk and tinned food—often express astonishment that such rich, juicy beef is obtainable here, and wonder how we raise it. If they will take a stroll out to Pakfulum and see the fine pasturage owned by the Dairy Farm Company they will wonder no longer. Another point that surprises these wanderers is the size and richness of the eggs sold by the firm. In the Far East one's notion of a hen's egg is often a tasteless half-mountain, scarcely larger than the egg laid by a pigeon. This, again, is all a question of strain and feeding. If European birds are brought to this Colony and fed in European style—which is not on a handful of rice and whatever else they can pick up from a macadamized road—it is only to be expected that they will lay fine, large eggs.

Dairy Farm Specialities. No unimportant item in the Dairy Farm's business is its celebrated cold storage, for the Company's enterprise in this direction has brought luxuries that are unknown in many parts of the Far East within the reach of everyone. Again, the Company scores heavily where the making of cream cheeses, sausages of all sorts, except German, and other table delicacies are concerned. Nor must we forget, in enumerating the good things obtainable on the shortest notice, hams, bacon, brawn, corned beef and corned pork. If we leave the matter of our Christmas dinner to the Dairy Farm people, they will see to it that we have a good time.

ARE YOU AT A LOSS WHERE TO GO FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES?

THERE IS ONLY ONE PLACE:—

THE DAIRY FARM.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINES AND SPIRITS ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

CASE No. 1—\$20.

3 Bottles St. Estephe Claret.
2 Bottles Sherry, Light Dry
2 Bottles Port, Superior Light Invalid
2 Bottles Gin
1 Bottle Superior Old Liqueur Cognac
2 Bottles Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality

CASE No. 2—\$26.

1 Bottle St. Marceaux Champagne
1 Bottle Sparkling Burgundy
2 Bottles Claret, St. Julien
1 Bottle Sherry, Superior Pale Dry, D Quality
1 Bottle Port, Superior Light Invalid
1 Bottle Superior Old Liqueur Cognac
2 Bottles Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality
2 Bottles Gin
1-2 Bottle Creme de Menthe

CASE No. 3—\$30.

2 Bottles St. Marceaux Champagne
1 Bottle Sherry, Superior Pale Dry, D Quality
2 Bottles Port, Superior Light Invalid

1 Bottle Very Fine Old Brown Brandy E Quality
2 Bottles Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky E Quality
2 Bottles Claret, St. Julien
1-2 Bottle Creme de Menthe

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

THE SINCERE CO.

Universal Providers.

THE PIONEER ONE-PRICE STORE KNOWN TO BE THE CHEAPEST IN THE EAST.

THE WELL-KNOWN STORE.

WING ON CO.

TELEPHONE No 198.

THE STORE FOR EVERYTHING AND FOR EVERYONE.

CHEAPEST IN THE COLONY.

The Place for Christmas Buying.

KOMOR & KOMOR.

ORIENTAL ART CURIOS: GOODS IN EBONY, BRONZE, IVORY, BLACKWOOD, ETC. SILKS: BLOUSES AND EVENING COATS FROM REDFERN'S AND POIRET'S:

ARTISTIC CHINA AND PORCELAIN WARE: JAPANESE AND CHINESE OBJECTS OF ART, LANDSCAPE AND OTHER PAINTINGS: LOCAL VIEWS: BEAUTIFUL POSTCARDS PRINTED BY NEW PROCESS: ORNAMENTS OF ALL KINDS: EASTERN RUGS.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1895.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1900.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops board Danube steamer *Ere*, on

Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested Liege conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law brought to British ports. Earl August 18.—Belgian Royal in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon.

Italy declares neutrality. Evacuation of Austrian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war.

First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oiry.

Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scene outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg.

Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans.

Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces.

Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by British in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes French soil.

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from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haaliex. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 280,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that British, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. *Pathfinder* struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Bawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

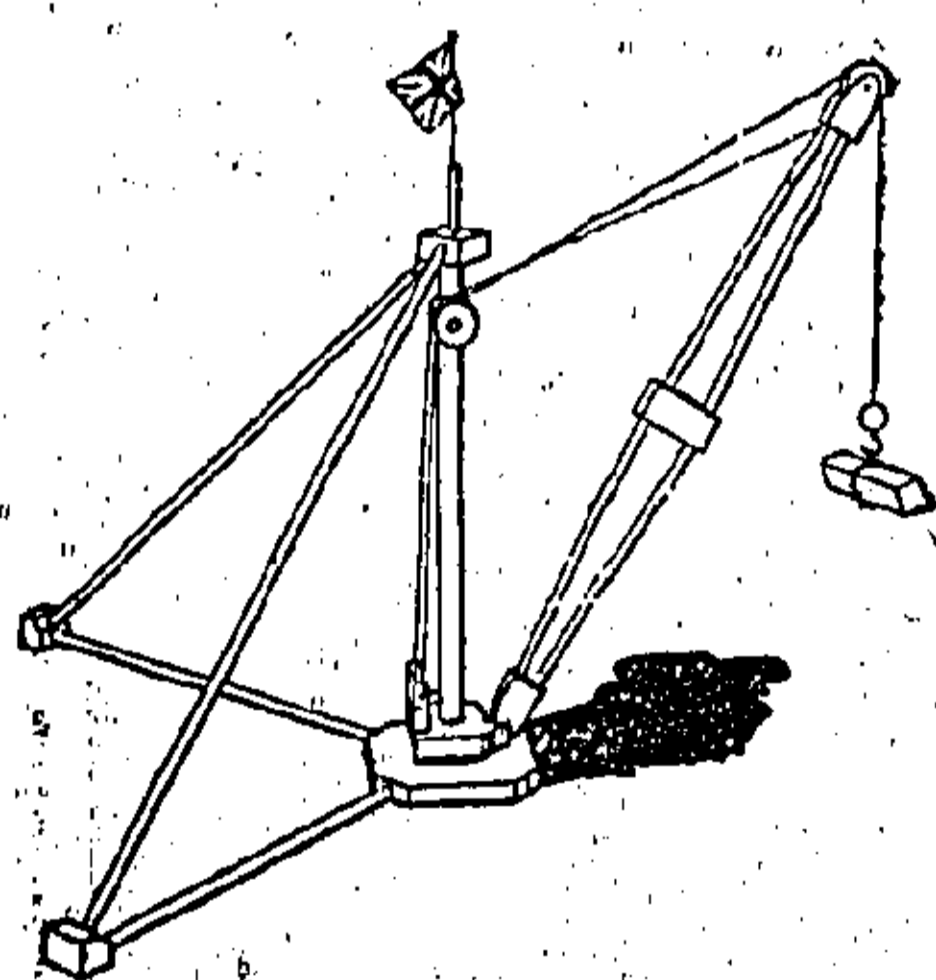
Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberishohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunevilla. German left wing retreating.

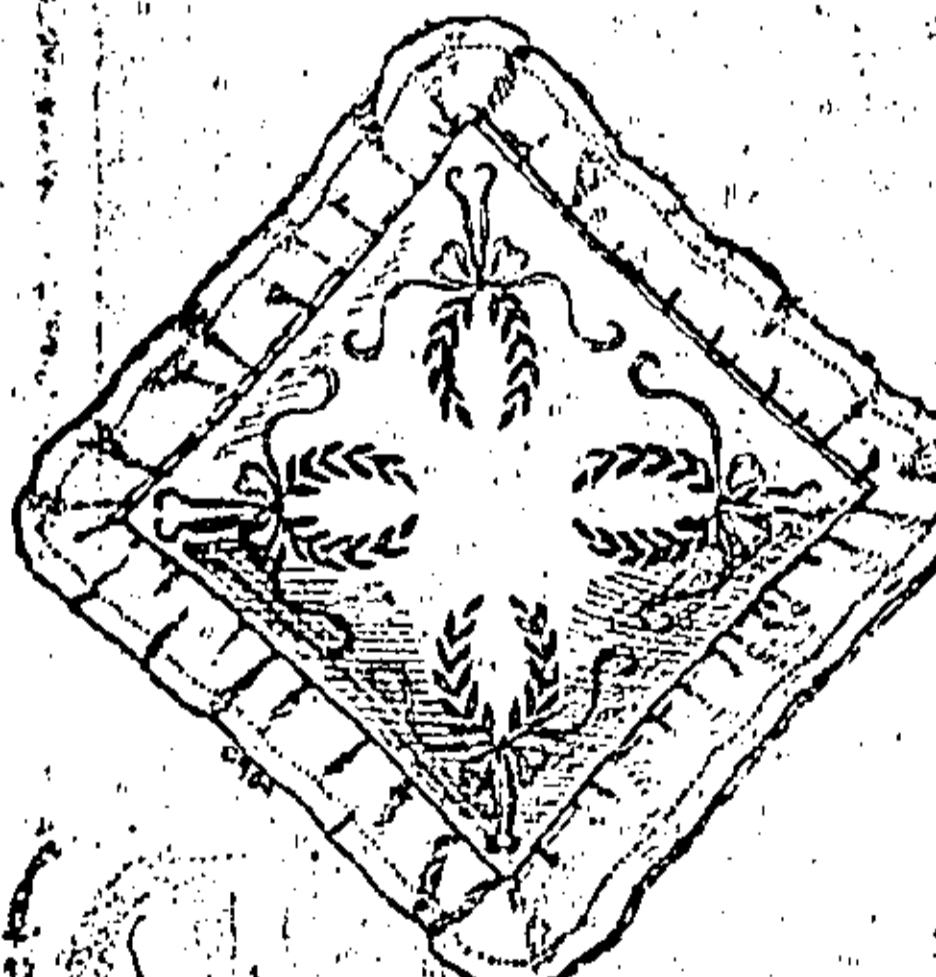
Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinny and Braban-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Bawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

(Continued on back of Second Extra.)

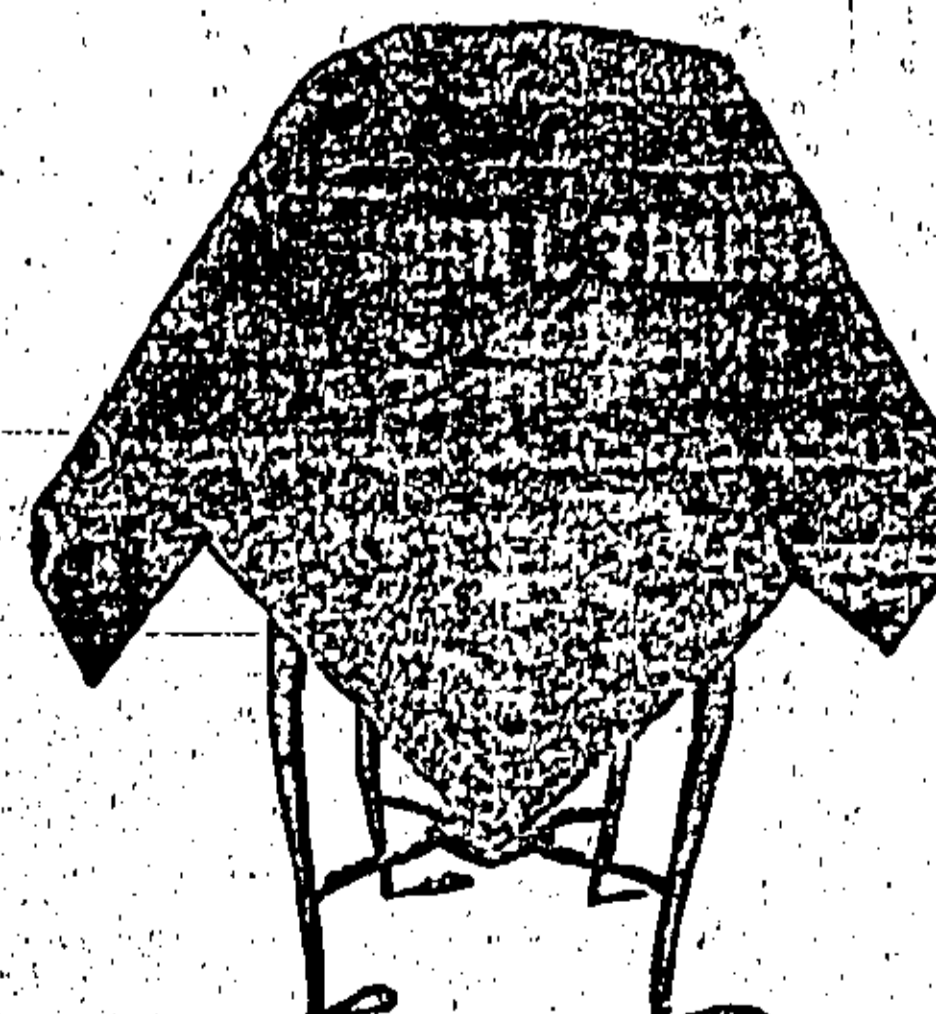
A FEW OF THE ATTRACTIONS OFFERING AT WHITEAWAY'S CHRISTMAS BAZAAR.



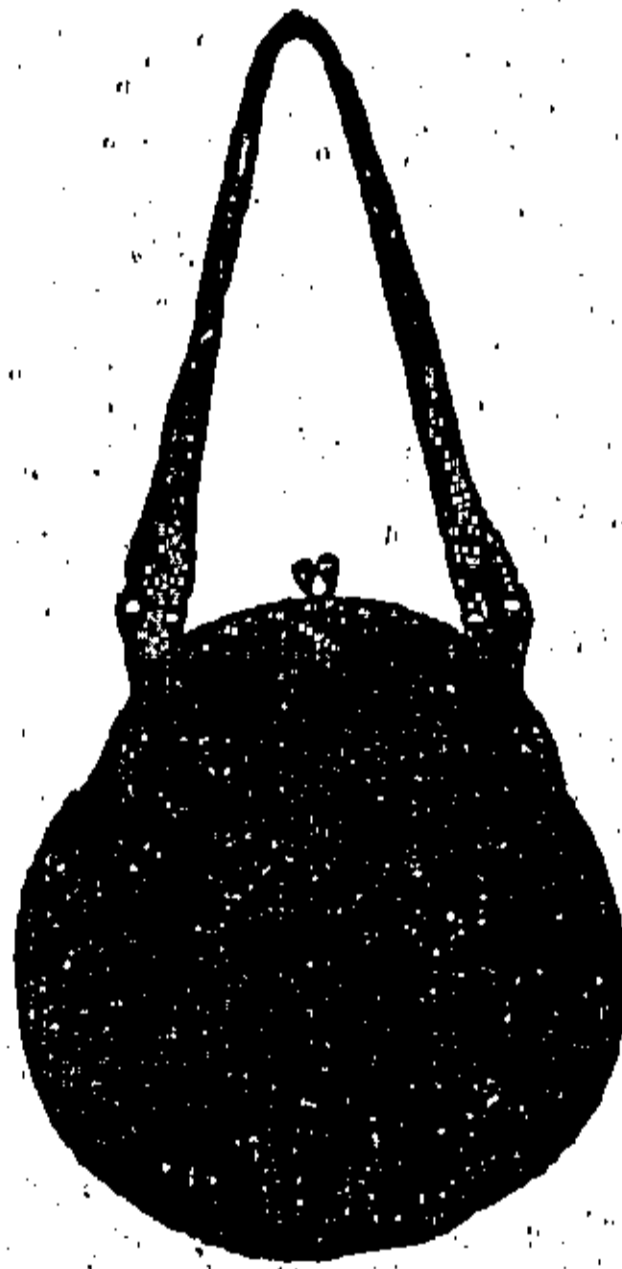
BRITISH MADE WHITE WOOD CRANE.
As Illustration, Height 18 ins.
Price \$2.50



CUSHION CASES
White Muslin Cases, Prettily Embroidered and Filled.
Prices \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25 each



AFTERNOON TEA CLOTHS
Embroidered Irish Linen Tea Cloths.
Prices \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50 each



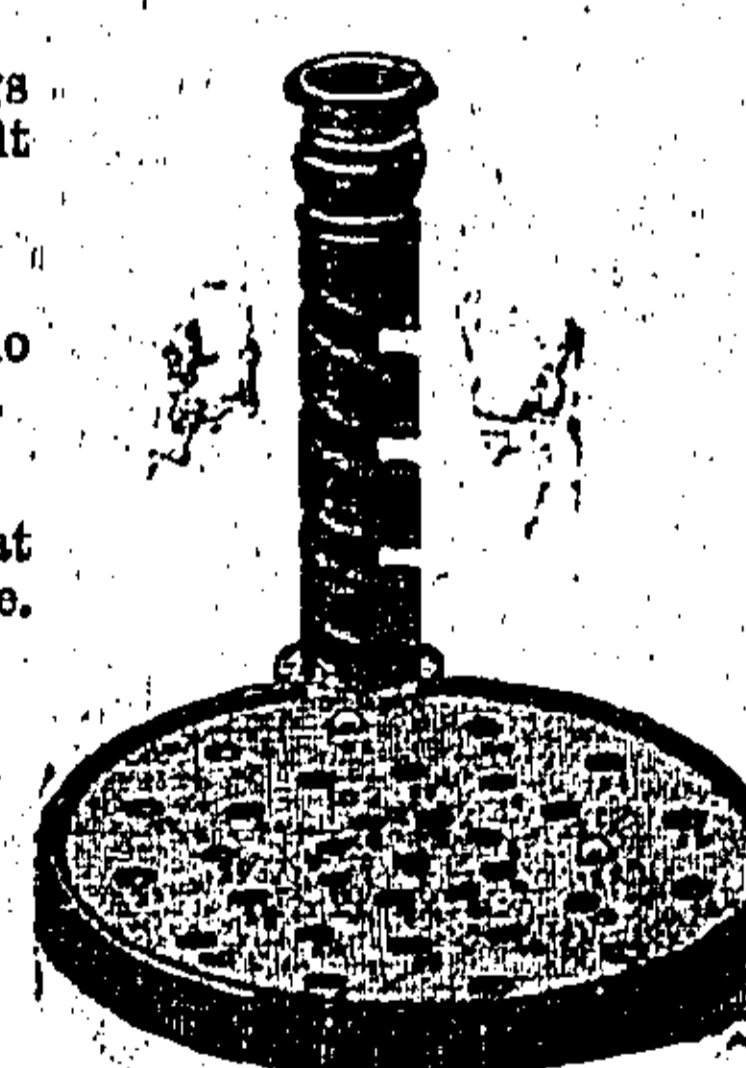
LADIES' HANDBAGS
Black Moiree Silk Bags with Tassel and Gilt Frame.
Price \$3.00 each
Smart Tan Ditto, no Tassel, Covered Frame.
Price \$3.00
Grey Suede Bags, Neat Silk Tassel, Nickel Frame.
Price \$4.50 each



PIGEON SHOOTING GAME
Clockwork Movement. Height 66 ins.
Price \$17.50



"SCRUMMO"
A Game For Two or Four Players. Exciting and Skillful Goal Game.
Size of Board 20 ins. Square.
Price \$3.25



MARBLE GAME
With Spiral Run and Scoring Table as Sketch.
8 ins. Across Board



TARGET GAME
With Scoring Holes and Set of Balls. Length of Board 20 ins.
Price \$2.75



GREETINGS
A Collection of 12 Very Choice Cards with Envelopes.
Price \$1.75 per Box



THE "IMPERIAL"
Packet Containing 16 Folding Cards With Envelopes to Match.
Price 40cts. only



TO GREET YOU.
A Very Choice Selection of 9 Artistic Cards With Envelopes.
Price \$1.25



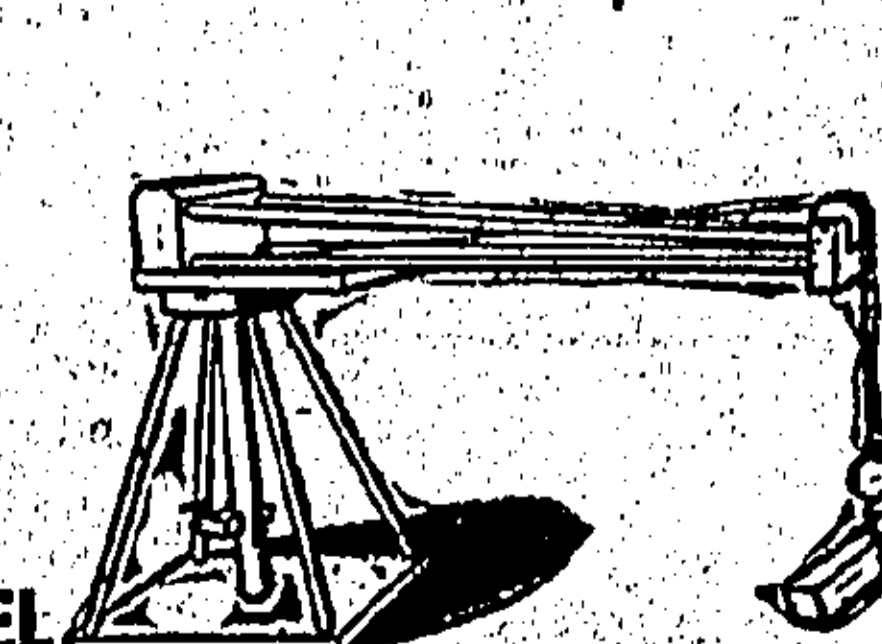
SET CONSISTS OF 11 MODEL CRICKETERS
Scoring Board, Letters and Figures.
Price \$1.75



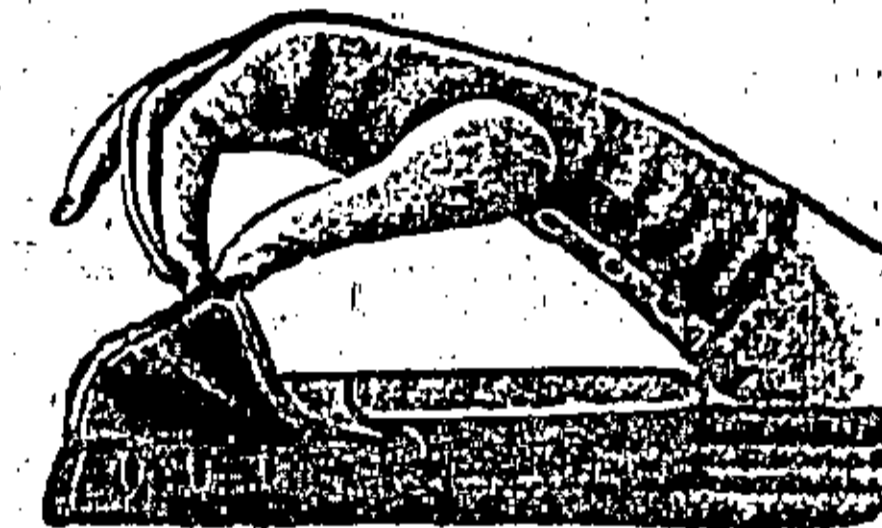
LADIES' FANCY WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS
A Dainty Selection of Embroidered Handkerchiefs with Lace Edge.
Prices 55cts., 75 cts., 85 cts., \$1.00, \$1.75 each
Neat Hemstitched With Corners Embroidered in Colours.
Prices 90cts., \$1.00, \$1.25 Per Box of 3.
Handkerchief Wallet With 3 Handkerchiefs 85cts. each.



SKIPPING ROPES
With Shaped Wood Handles and Bells as Sketch.



BRITISH MADE
White Wood Crane 10 ins. High.
Price \$3.00



LADIES' KID GLOVES
Kid Gloves in Brown, Light, Medium and Dark with two Press Buttons.
Price \$1.75 Pair
Cream and White Castor Gloves.
Price \$1.75 Pair



DRESSING GOWNS
In the very Latest Designs. Smartly Trimmed with Girdle to Match. Very Acceptable for Xmas Presents.
Prices \$12.50, \$16.50, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$32.00 each



MEN'S TAN CAPE GLOVES
A splendid Glove For Every Day Wear. Stocked in Quiet Oak Tan Shades. All sizes.
Price \$2.75 Pair



DOLLS' PRAMS
Nicely Upholstered Carriage Bodies, Rubber Tyre Wheels. Height to Handle 27, 27, 27, 28 ins.
Prices \$9.75, \$13.00, \$17.00, \$21.00



OLD SANTA
Box of 12 Crackers Containing Hats and Caps.
Price 85 cts. per Box

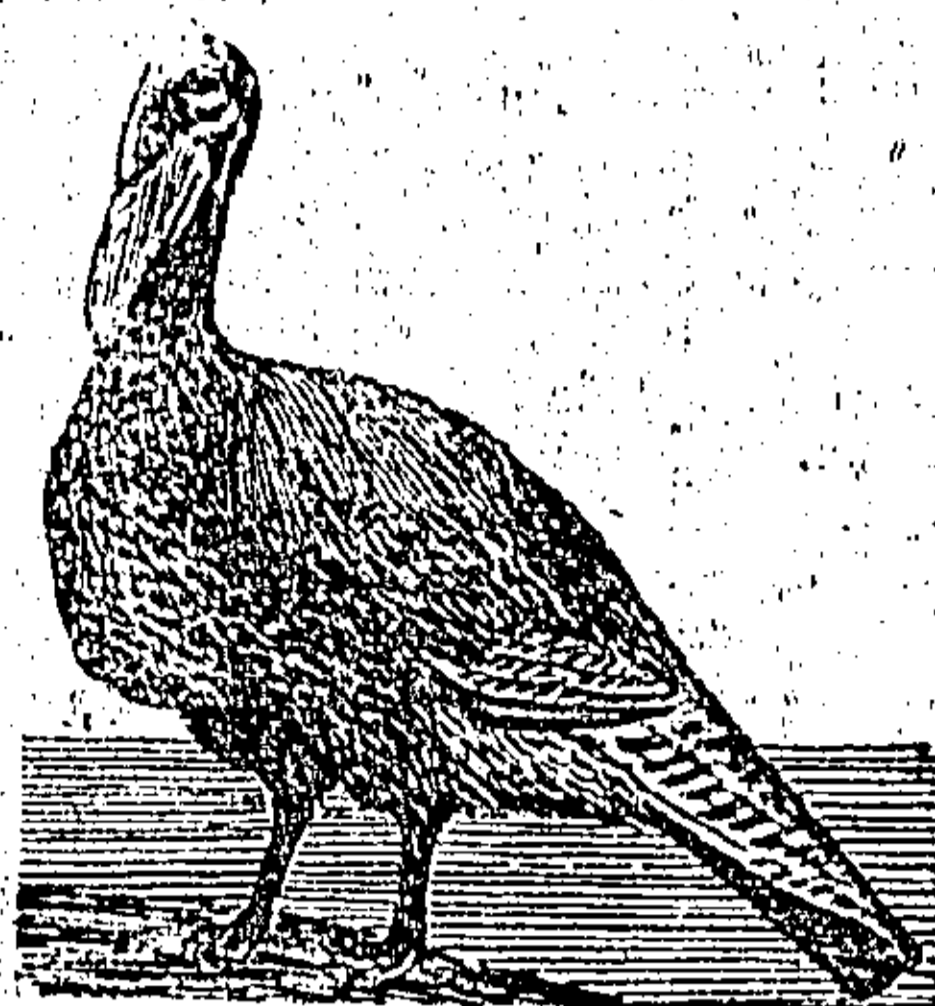


BOX OF 12 CRACKERS
1/4 Contain Toss Balls, 1/4 Contain Jewels, 1/2 Contain Musical Toys.
Price 55 cts. per Box

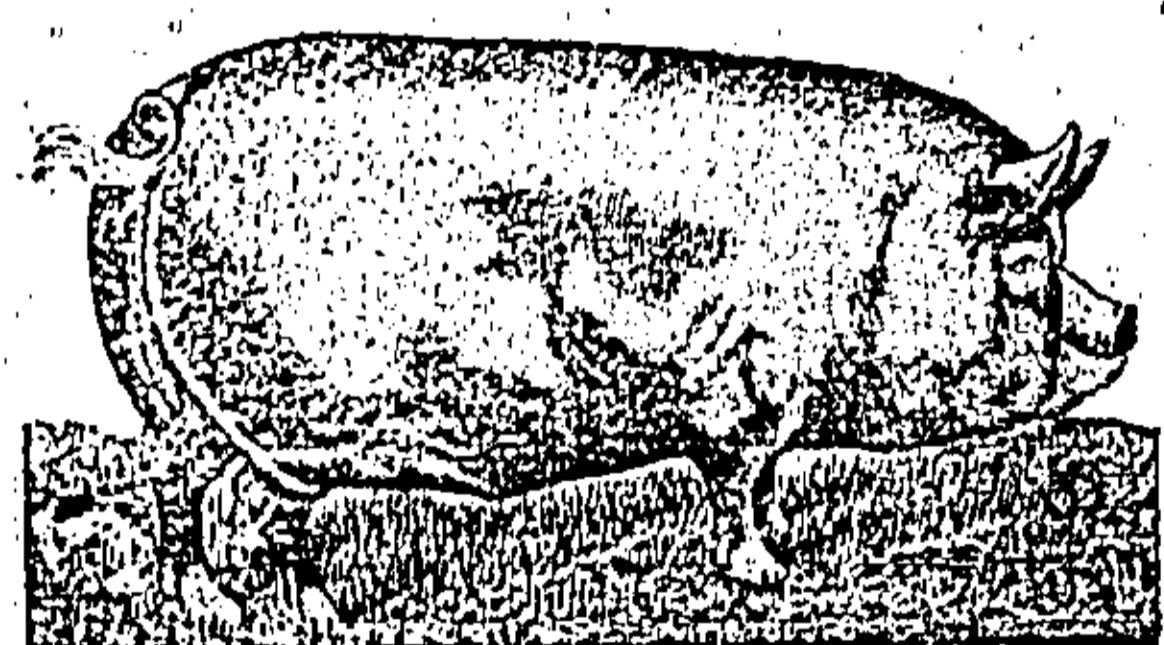
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



**OUR
CHRISTMAS TURKEYS,
DUCKS, GEESSE
AND
HAMS**



ARE INDISPENSABLE DURING THE
FESTIVE SEASON



**OUR HOUSE-FED CAPONS AND
CHICKENS SHOULD ALSO FIND A
PLACE ON YOUR TABLE.**

**SAUSAGE MEAT,
SUCKING PIGS.**

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1914.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Dull Conditions Still Prevail.

The Fortnightly Prices Current and Market Report, issued by the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce under to-day's date, shows that conditions are still very dull.

In cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods it is reported that there is nothing doing, and clearances have fallen off during the past week.

The cotton yarn report says:—Value experienced a further heavy drop of \$5 to \$10 per bale. Attracted by the cheap level of prices, dealers booked a fair quantity, and market is steadier towards the close, due also to the fall in exchange.

Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$70/105. No. 12s at \$78/96. No. 16s at \$90/105. No. 20s at \$88/125. Arrivals 9,000 bales. Sales 6,000 bales. Shipments 1,000 bales. Understock 48,000 bales. Bargains 32,000 bales.

In woollens it is notified that a little more enquiry has been noticeable during the past week. Offers, however, in most instances, are at impossible prices.

There is nothing fresh to report in metals, and prices remain about stationary.

The flour market report is as follows:—

American Market:—Prices remain about the same since our last report. Local Market:—Stocks are being maintained and clearances are very small. Quotations are slightly higher:—

Patents, M. \$3.30/4.2 per bag; Out Of, M. \$3.05/3.10 per bag; Straight, M. \$3.05/3.10 per bag; Seconds, M. \$2.50 per bag.

The sugar market is firm. Messrs. Harcourt, Deane and Co.'s circular dated December 15 states:—

Stocks:—7,000 bales about. Market:—Sugars have been going on very quietly. For Lyons a few settlements of 11/13, 13/15 and 16/18 are reported, principally by one firm. For America a small but steady demand was obtained at prices which show some decline which has been established with the higher rates of exchange current. Waste:—No fresh business is reported.

The opium report says:—Bengal Market. A lot of 3 chests only, unchanged hands; otherwise market is unaltered with quotations as follows:—Patana, New \$9,325.00, Old \$9,200.00, V. Old \$9,100.00. Banaras, New, \$9,050.00, Old \$8,925.00, V. Old \$8,825.00. Devernes poor. Malwa Market. Further activity has been witnessed, leading to an advance in rates. New to 3 years drug \$9,025.00. Older, \$9,125.00.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong:—4th Sunday in Advent, 20th December, 1914. Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) (Full Choir) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Hayes, Ouseley. Benedicite: Frost in D. Benedictus: Garrett in G. Anthem: "To God in high." Mendelssohn. Hymn 51. N. B.—Psalm 102 verses 1, 12, 15, 25 and 28 in unison. Psalm 103 verses 1, 8, 17, 19, and 22 in unison. Hymn 51 verses 1, and 4. Eveninging (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Old Melody Travers. Magnificat: Garrett (27th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Beethoven (27th morning). Hymns: 353, 53, 31.

Kailan Output. The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for week ending December 5 amounted to 83,206.61 tons, and the sales during the period, to 62,146 tons.

THE MOTOR CAR CASE.

Defendant Convicted and Fined Maximum Sum.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, gave judgment in the case in which a rehearing was ordered of the summons against N. O. Petrie for behaving in a disorderly manner such as was likely to occasion a breach of the peace, and with assaulting Havildar Indra Singh.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada a Castro, defended.

Mr. Hazeland said:—The correct way of regarding this case, at the present stage, is to consider the case as a whole and say whether, on the evidence adduced, I ought to convict the defendant. I will specially call attention to the following words in Section 22 of the Magistrates' Ordinance:—"Or for any variance between such complaint, information or summons adduced in support thereof and the adjudicating magistrate shall in all cases give judgment upon the substantial merits and facts of the case as proved before him and convict the defendant of the offence of which he may appear to have been guilty."

Sitting as a jurymen, I find as fact that the defendant admitted to Major Lawder and to the other two witnesses, that he had deliberately knocked the pass out of the havildar's hand. I disbelieve the evidence of the defendant when he states the matter was accidental. The two other witnesses called might possibly have thought it was so.

I prefer to call the action of the defendant "disorderly conduct," and not an assault. It tallies more with the definition of the word "disorderly" to be found in Abbott's Legal Dictionary. The definition is "habits of misconduct." I convict the defendant of disorderly conduct. Having regard to the serious nature of the case, I propose to inflict the maximum penalty.

The defendant will pay a fine of \$50 or two months' hard labour.

MINIATURE RIFLE TEAM SHOOT.

Hongkong Ladies' R.A. v. Jamaica College.

The Ladies' Rifle Association of Hongkong recently had a miniature rifle team shoot (25 yards scratch) against the Jamaica College, of Kingston, West Indies. The scores from Jamaica are now to hand, and it will be seen that the result is a win for the Hongkong ladies by a margin of 19. The full scores are as follows:

Ladies' Rifle Association, Hongkong.

Miss Hosken	97
Miss Loureiro	96
Mrs. Danby	93
Mrs. Griffin	90
Miss Baker-Brown	88
Miss Caldwell	87
	551

Jamaica College, Kingston, West Indies.

Mr. O. McL. Morales	97
Mr. B. M. Murray	92
Mr. S. W. Brown	92
Mr. J. W. Halliday	86
Mr. F. S. Edmonds	86
Mr. B. H. McLaughlin	80
	532

TO-DAY'S LATEST TELEGRAMS.

KHEDIVE'S UNCLE SULTAN OF EGYPT.

AHLERS CONVICTION QUASHED.

How Berlin Hoaxed Itself.

FAMOUS EXPLORER'S DEATH.

(Havas Telegrams.)

French Continue Their Progress.

Dec. 17, 7.15 p.m.

From the sea up to the Lys we carried several trenches at the point of the bayonet. We strengthened positions acquired at Lombardtyde and St. Georges and organised conquered ground west of Gheluvelt. We progressed at a few points in the Vermelles region. French heavy artillery was very active on the outskirts of Tracy-le-Val, the range of the guns becoming very effective also in the Aisne, Champagne, Argonne and Verdun regions.

East Coast Bombardment—A French Version. German warships bombarded Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby. They succeeded in flying away, favoured by the mist.

Austrian Defeat Completed. The Austrian defeat is now completed; the Servians have re-entered Belgrade. Servian territory is now entirely free of enemies.

Renowned Traveller's Death.

Dec. 18, 6.50 p.m.

Reuter announces the death of Mr. Archibald Ross Colquhoun, the celebrated traveller.

[The deceased gentleman was born in March 1848 and was educated in Scotland and on the Continent. He joined the P.W.D. in India in 1871 and, in 1879, travelled as second-in-command of the Mission to Siam. In 1881-2 he explored the district from Oraton to Bharno, and, later, acted as Times correspondent in the Franco-Chinese War. He has since made many journeys throughout the East, and has travelled all over America. He published many books, one of the best-known of which was "Germany and Sea Power."]

Our New Protectorate.

Dec. 18, 6.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo announces that a salute of a hundred and one guns was fired this afternoon at Alexandria, Port Said and Cairo. The Union Jack was hoisted over the British Agency at Cairo.

To Succeed the Khedive.

Dec. 18, 8.20 p.m.

It is officially announced that Prince Hussein, uncle of the Khedive, has been appointed to succeed the Khedive, with the title of Sultan.

The Meeting of the Kings.

Dec. 18, 8.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Malmoe says that the King of Sweden welcomed the King of Denmark, who arrived on the cruiser Heimdal. Both, later, awaited the King of Norway, who arrived by special train. There was a most cordial meeting; the town was profusely decorated, and the public enthusiastically welcomed the three monarchs.

Berlin's "Frenzied Joy" Explained.

Dec. 18, 10.20 p.m.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent's puzzle at the frenzied joy expressed in Berlin over the alleged victory is partly solved by the arrival of Berlin papers, which pause to ask why there are no names of battlefields or lists of captures. It is evident that the people fixed on the word "decision" in the communiqué. Immediately they went into ecstasies over a vague, bloodless triumph. Obviously this was the reaction from their profound despondency over the Balkan defeat and the Serbian re-entry into Belgrade. Similarly, the Berlin Press describes the Yorkshire raid as the destruction of England's sovereignty by sea. Honour for Prince Hussein.

Dec. 18, 10.20 p.m.

Prince Hussein has been presented with the Grand Cross of the Bath, on his accession to the Sultanate.

Sir A. MacMahon to Leave for Egypt.

Colonel Sir Arthur MacMahon leaves England shortly for Egypt.

The Conference at Malmoe.

The Conference of the three Kings at Malmoe has opened.

The Ahlers Conviction Quashed.

Dec. 19, 12.40 a.m.

The Court of Criminal Appeal has quashed the conviction of December 9 against Herr Ahlers, German Consul in Sunderland, on the ground that it did not follow from the evidence, that the appellant's actions were hostile to Britain's interests. There was also a misdirection of the jury on the point as to whether Ahlers knew that war had been declared when the alleged acts were committed.

Protectorate of Egypt—Recognition by France.

The Press Bureau states that France has recognised the British protectorate of Egypt. Britain adheres to the Franco-Moorish Treaty of March 30, 1912.

More Progress by the Allies.

Dec. 19, 1.15 a.m.

An evening official despatch from Paris says:—We gained some ground along the dunes, north-east of Nieppe. Two strong German counter-attacks north of the Ypres-Menin road were repulsed. The British have advanced slightly in the Armentieres district. Our artillery has destroyed two heavy batteries in the Verdun region.

GIFTS FOR THE TROOPS

Generosity of French Community Acknowledged.

The Consul General for France, M. Liebert, Knight of the Legion of Honour, has issued the following circular letter:—

"You generously answered my appeal of October ult., addressed to the French community in Hongkong and to our friends belonging to different nationalities of this Colony by subscribing, with an eagerness which was no cause of surprise to me, to the fund, the amount of which enabled us to send some warm underclothing for our troops in the field and also articles of all kinds to be distributed to the unfortunate Belgian and French refugees of our Northern provinces."

"I feel it my duty give you now an account of the manner in which our gifts were forwarded and of the contents of the cases which have been addressed to the Ministry of War, Bordeaux (more than 4,000 articles in wool for a value of more than \$3,000, about 7,000 francs) and also to the French Red-Cross Society (362 pieces of clothing for men, women and children refugees). The annexed document contains full details about this."

Our brave soldiers, whose spirits are already raised up by an absolute conviction of an ultimate victory will sustain with courage the privations and hardships of a difficult winter campaign, feeling as they do, that they are helped and morally supported by so many kind hearts, who, at all points of the world, best in unison with theirs and are moved like themselves, by a patriotism which is ready for all sacrifices."

It is in the name of our soldiers that I thank you to-day for what you have done for them, just as those to whom will be distributed your brotherly gifts, will certainly thank you from afar with a kind thought to you from our mother country."

Let us now say: "France for ever!" She will come out greater, stronger and more united than ever of this tremendous struggle for the cause of civilisation and freedom. Let us also hail her worthy and loyal allies who, like her, have sworn that they will crush definitely an inconceivable barbarity and firmly stand in the way of insane ambitions which knew no more limits!

Hongkong, December 15th, 1914.

P. S.—December 16th, 1914.—

I have just received the enclosed telegram from H.E. M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs. I am pleased to be entrusted to convey to you these official thanks from the French Government who, as you will see, appreciated very highly your charitable generosity."

Translation of an official telegram from French Minister for Foreign Affairs to Consul-General for France, Hongkong:—

Paris, Dec. 15, 1914, 11.20 p.m. Please convey officially thanks to generous donors of articles mentioned in your letter of November 3rd. Two charitable generosity of which you were the promoter, does a creditable honour to all those who took part in it.

Signed:—Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The lists attached show 4,038 articles to have been shipped in 21 cases free of charge to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes and P. and O. Companies (not including gifts of articles sent by residents of Hongkong, Canton and Macao (the latter including Mrs. De Maia, wife of H.E. the Governor of Macao) and 302 articles shipped by the same Companies, being gifts of the residents in Hongkong, Canton and Macao referred to. The first-named are for French, British and Belgian troops in the field.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

Shipping Arrangements and Prices.

It will interest the sympathisers with the above Fund to know that a second consignment of 100,000 cigarettes, with 288 lbs. of plug tobacco was despatched to-day by the P. and O. steamship Malta, freight free, through the courtesy of Hon. E.A. Hewitt, C.M.G. The cases are made up as follows:—

Cigarettes.

20 Cigarettes in packet (price per packet, 4 cents).

25 Packets in card box.

10 Card boxes in tin outer (sealed).

10 Tin outer in wooden case.

Tobacco—"Stolen Kisses."

54 Plugs in small wooden box ... 18 lbs.

8 Boxes in small wooden case ... 144 lbs.

Prices per lb. 55 cents.

Tobacco—"Ram Head."

60 Plugs in small wooden box ... 18 lbs.

8 Boxes in small wooden case ... 144 lbs.

On each tin-lined box and wooden box is placed the following:—"For the Allied Troops at the Front, and in the Trenches—A Present from Hongkong."

It will be seen that the prices given are very low, and, at the present rate of exchange, about 10d. per lb. for tobacco. The firm supplying the above have cut the prices to the lowest figure, and have also given a special rebate.

All the goods are packed in such a manner as to ensure easy distribution.

HOME FOOTBALL RESULTS.

Nov. 14.

First League.

Burnley 2, Manchester United 0. Liverpool 1, Middlesbrough 1. Bradford 1, Newcastle United 0. Aston Villa 1, Sheffield United 0. Bradford City 5, Bolton 3. Sheffield Wed. 2, Manchester City 1.

Second League.

Hull City 3, Bury 1. Orient 3, Huddersfield 1. Wolves 7, Leicester Fosse 0. Barnsley 1, Glossop 0. Leeds City 1, Bristol City 1. Arsenal 6, Grimsby 0. Stockport 2, Preston 1. Fulham 2, Notts Forest 1. Derby 1, Birmingham 0. Blackpool 1, Lincoln 0.

Southern League.

Croydon 8, Gillingham 1. Millwall 2, Cardiff City 1. Northampton 1, Plymouth 1. Reading 1, Norwich 0. Southend 1, Luton 0. Watford 1, Palace 0. Bristol Rovers 4, Brighton 0. Exeter 2, Queen's Park Rangers 0. Southampton 3, West Ham 1. Portsmouth 3, Swindon 1.

Union Church.

The morning service at Union Church to-morrow will be conducted by the Rev. A. Evans of Tung Chwan Fui, Yunnan, who has just returned from Home; and the evening service, by the Rev. Francis J. Dymond, senior missionary of the United Methodist Mission, Yunnan.

Much Damage for Little Booty. We are informed that at night some thieves broke the plate glass window of Messrs. Clarke and Company, the opticians, and stole articles valued at about \$3.50. The window that was smashed is valued at about \$250.

and the other consignment for French and Belgian refugees in France.

A LAWFUL SCHOOL.

Interesting Police Court Decision.

A decision by Mr. Hazeland, putting an interesting construction on the powers of the Director of Education under the Ordinance, was given this morning, at the Police Court, in the case in which Ho Hing-yaen was charged with keeping an unlawful school at No. 10, Wyndham Street.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, for the defendant.

His Worship said:—"I am of opinion that the defendant's school is an 'existing school' as defined by the Education Ordinance 1913. It was registered as such on March 23, 1914. It is therefore a lawful school; and will remain so until it is struck off by the Director of Education under Section 16 of the Ordinance, and until it is declared unlawful by the Governor-in-Council under the provisions of Section 22."

In attempting to restrict the effect of registration, by adding the words "primary school" to his certificate, the Director of Education seems to me to have assumed a power which the Ordinance has not given to him. No conditions can be attached to registration under the ordinance; but all registered schools must comply with the regulations made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 12 of the Ordinance.

It would seem worth while to consider whether, under the Ordinance as it at present stands, the Director of Education has any legal control over institutions having for their object the training of teachers.

I order this summons to be dismissed and the defendant discharged.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D., state:—

Parades.—Parades for Monday 21st instant:—5.00 p.m. Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range for the following Recruits:—Right Section M. G. Co. Pres. Archie, Alves, Benjamin, Cordet, F. Ellis, E. Fisher, D'Azavedo, A. Garcia, R. Garcia, A. H. Hyndman and H. Hyndman. Sergt. Major Colley, D.C.L.I., will attend. 5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. at Kowloon Docks, Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. 5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and Left Section M. G. Co. 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters, Remainder, Musketry Exercises under Company Officers.

Detail.—Orderly Officer to-day and to-morrow, Lieut. Kennet; on 21st instant, Lieut. Wall. Orderly Sergeant to-day and to-morrow, Sergt. Schnepel; on 21st instant, Sergt. Murdoch. To-morrow, Guard to-night, Scout Company; to-morrow, No. 2 Section Artillery Battery; on 21st instant, Left Section M. G. Co.

Left for Home. Among recent departures for Home we notice the name of Sir William Wilkinson, while Dr. S. D. Siedman has left for Colombo.

Gone Home. Mrs. McHardy is among passengers who have recently left for Home.

Tobacco Fund. We beg to acknowledge the sum of \$48 from the staff of the International Bank towards the Tobacco and Cigarette Fund. This brings the Telegraph's total up to \$250.33.

KAISER'S HAIR TURNED WHITE.

What an Englishwoman Learned.

An English lady has recently returned from Berlin, where she has been living under tolerably normal conditions since the war started. She received letters from England, and wrote them, almost as if war was non-existent.

But in this period she saw an astounding change in the attitude of her German acquaintances. As she left, one of them who came to see her off at the station, said: "We began by fighting for colonies; we are now fighting for existence."

Berlin is the dumping ground for rumours. Almost every member of the Royal Family has been killed, and brought to life again—and that more than once. Victories are reported daily, and cause momentary excitement, but the constant questions asked of all who have come back from the front or have special information are these:—"How far are we from Paris?" "How far are we from Calais?"

Amid all this crowd of rumours the English lady could only vouch for the truth of one. "It is absolutely true," she said, "that the Kaiser's hair has turned white since the war began."

The Berlin people still profess to believe that Britain brought on the war, and when the ruin of Belgium is quoted, they say, especially the women, "But why did not Belgium let us through? Then she would have been all right." The little matters of neutrality and international pledges are as little regarded by the ordinary population as by their rulers.

ENTERING TSINGTAU.

Official Japanese Regulations.

Hongkong, Dec. 1914.

The Japanese Consul-General in Hongkong (Mr. S. Imai) sends us the following announcement made on the 10th November at Tokyo:—

1. Those who have property at Tsingtau and whose social position is reliable can enter Tsingtau on getting the permission of the Japanese military authority.

2. Besides the above, those whose social position is reliable can enter Tsingtau by getting the permission of the Japanese military authority.

3. They will report their desire of entering Tsingtau to the Japanese Consul-General at Chingtao, in Shantung Province.

No German or Austrian subjects are allowed to enter, for the time being.

For the time being, sale or lease of immovable property in the territory of military occupation in Shantung is strictly forbidden, unless permission is given by the military authority.

Iron Box in Manila.

Last Saturday Iron Box, the well-known Hongkong boxer, defeated the Manila pugilist, Eddie Duarte, on points, in a ten-round contest. From the Manila Bulletin account of the match, it was a very fast one, and Box fought a careful and opportunely-taking fight. It appears that, in the fighting, Duarte did good work as a matter of fact, any points that he made came from the work at close quarters.

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from Page 9.)

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Okeby and Hogue sunk by

German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back several attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Oormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kaiaohau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre in France. Allies resume offensive; "real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontopore (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches, and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing. The Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Chesfeld arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lodz and Leds, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica; and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemohug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tsingtau silenced by Japanese and British bombardment.

Nov. 2.—British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of \$200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser York strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jaldie Bay and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war with Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tsingtau announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tsingtau is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Cocos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Bagli River. German Ea Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

November 16.—Vote for \$225,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Oanopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Dixmude. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front.

Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of \$350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from public one-half per cent. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retreating. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans near the Vistula and the W. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Ozenstochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khops, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 108,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorises Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zebrugga. Russians register successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamer Malschite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that German cruisers in Pacific have not left Chilean waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the best event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for

France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals \$4,000,000. King George and President Poincare visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Wet captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of \$180,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Beyer meets tragic end in engagement on the Vals River. Announced that German cruisers Schardhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch

papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser Nürnberg was also sunk off the Falkland Islands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassee and Vermelles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser canal. Reported that Soissons Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. La Bassee captured by the French. British Consul at Hodeidah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarine H11 enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship Mesoudiyeh. Servians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. Bulwark was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

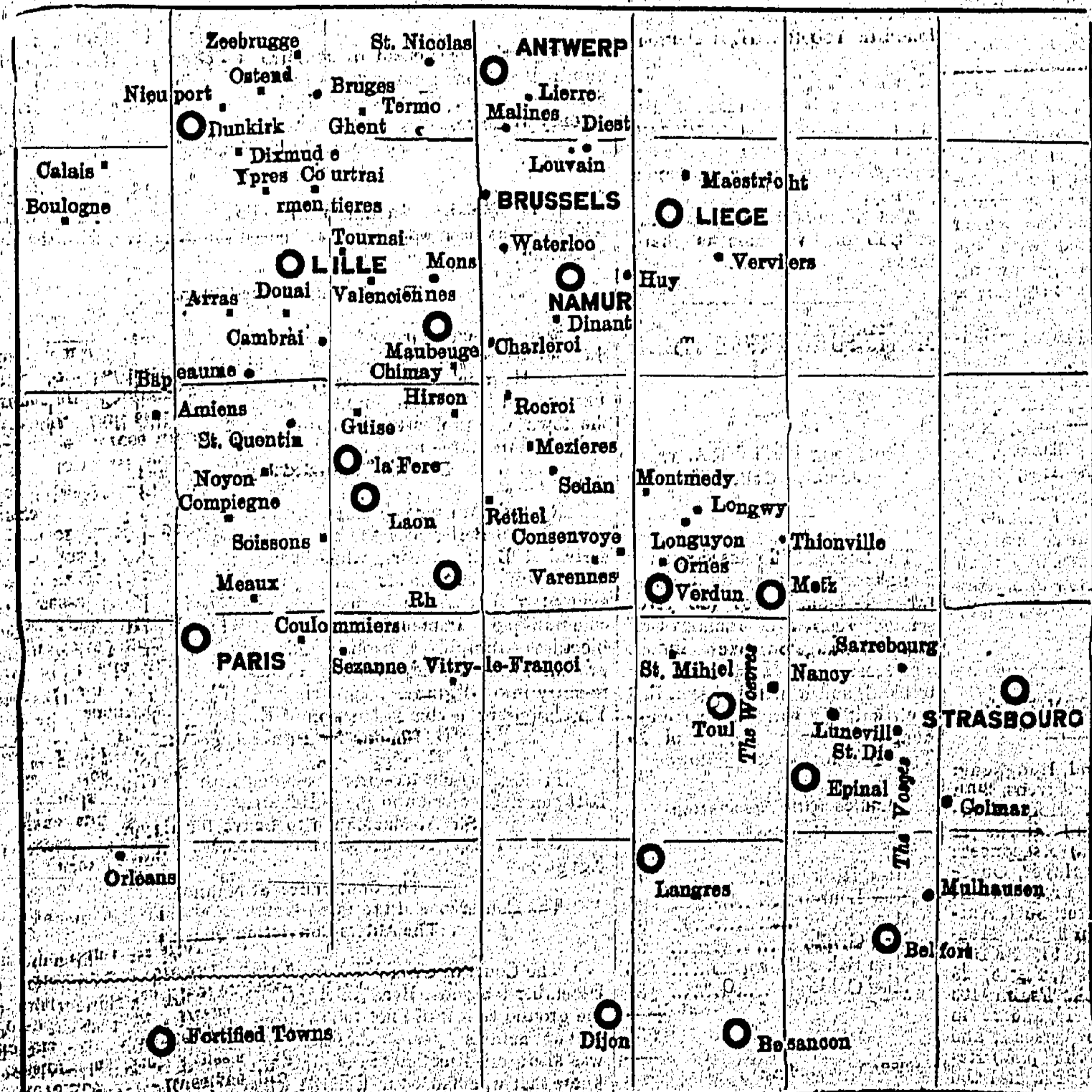
Dec. 16.—German cruisers shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Servians have taken altogether 80,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Hodeidah. British Fleet bombards Turks concentrated in Gulf of Saros.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the Allies have resumed the offensive in Flanders and made substantial progress.

SHIPPING.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 19th Dec. at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Miji	Hopsang	Tues., 22nd Dec. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & O'utta	Kumsang	Tues., 22nd Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Wingsang	Wed., 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & O'utta	Yatsing	Wed., 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & O'utta	Foosang	Thur., 24th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 26th Dec. at 3 p.m.
Kobe	Fausang	Sun., 3rd Jan. at daylight
S'PORE, Pang & O'utta	Namsang	Tues., 5th Jan. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudek, Lahad Datu, Simporas, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
 Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	21st Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	24th Jan.
TEAMS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.		
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, TAJOMA & PLAND	Glengyle	15th Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
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THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

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GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34'

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

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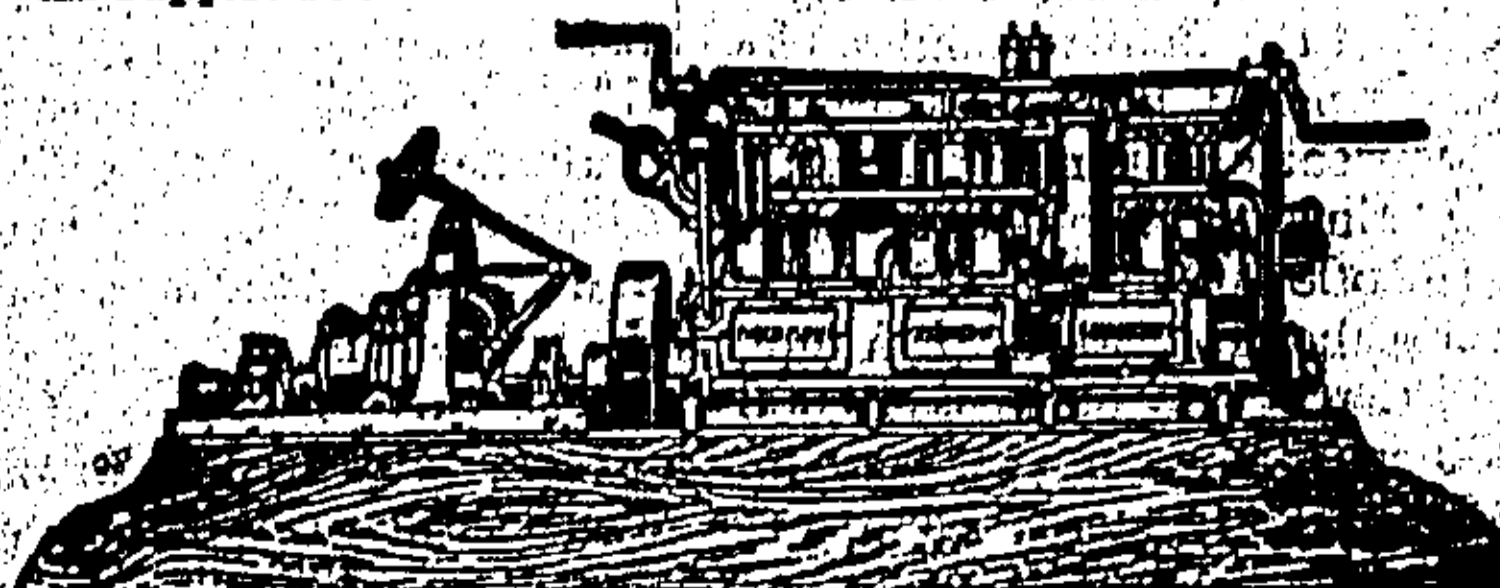
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As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear

B.H.P. Paraffin 70, Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN

BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE

CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS

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Telephone No. 215

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Hull	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	31, Dec.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	23, Dec.
Marseilles via Ports	Nera	M. M.	23, Dec.
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, V'ver & Seattle etc.	Kenxon M.	B. L. L.	21, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	25, Dec.
Via, B.O., T'm via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	24, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal	Scimos	D. & Co.	24, Dec.
New York via Panama Canal	Chalister	D. & Co.	30, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Jan.
Via, B.O., T'm via K'lung, Japan	Canada M.	O. S. K.	6, Jan.
South America Line	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	19, Dec.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	19, Dec.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	20, Dec.
Moji and Kobe	Bani M.	D. & Co.	21, Dec.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	23, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhua	B. & S.	23, Dec.
Haiphong	Huichow	B. & S.	24, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	R'gon M.	N. Y. K.	25, Dec.
S'pore, Pang R'gon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	25, Dec.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	26, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
Delagos Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Surat	B. L.	28, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Dumbea	M. M.	29, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tamag	B. & S.	29, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Nile	P. & O.	30, Dec.
S'pore, Pang & O'utta	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	30, Dec.
Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	31, Dec.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	1, Jan.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	5, Jan.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	7, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Shanghai	Tiitaroom	J. C. J. L.	Q. deep.
Java	Tiilwong	J. C. J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tijianan	J. C. J. L.	Q. deep.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J. C. J. L.	F. half N.
Japan	Tijbadas	J. C. J. L.	F. half D.
Shanghai	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.	F. half J.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

The s.s. "SHIMOSA"

sails on or about the 24th December.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

The s.s. "CHALISTER"

sails on or about the 30th December.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1914.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA will be despatched from Hongkong for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 1 p.m.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA arrived at Manila on Friday, December 18, at 8 a.m., and will be despatched from that port for Hongkong Sunday morning December 20, making her due to arrive at this port Tuesday morning, December 22.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "KOREA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges, and if undelivered on Monday, Dec. 21st, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown on Saturday, Dec. 19th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before January 15th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1914.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From ALCUITA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd December, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by: **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 12th December, 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tijmanook, Dut. s.s. 3,321, 4th inst. inst. Amoy, 3rd inst. Gen.—J.C.J.L.	Swindon, Br. s.s. 3,242, W. G. Jones, 18th inst.—Cardiff, 24th Oct. Coal—Admiralty.	Tango Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,475, K. Soyeda, 14th inst.—Nagasaki, Gen.—N. Y. K.	Kulachow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Forsyth, 14th inst.—Tientsin, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Loksang, Br. s.s. 975, D. W. Ritchie, 13th inst.—Haiphong, 9th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.	Lushow, Br. s.s. 1,231, Meathrel, 13th inst.—Shanghai, 10th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Ryusho Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,743, K. Kureda, 14th inst.—Dairen, 8th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.	O. Radcliffe, Br. s.s. 3,675, Matias, 14th inst.—Cardiff, 24th Oct. Coal—Admiralty.	Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,872, Yamaoka, 14th inst.—Wakamatsu, 8th inst. Coal—M. B. K.	Indraamba, Br. s.s. 3,335, J. P. Jones, 15th inst.—Manila, 11th inst. Sugar & Co.—J. M. & Co.	Korea, Am. s.s. 3,790, A. W. Nelson, 15th inst.—Manila, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	Demodocus, Br. s.s. 4,299, A. S. Dodd, 15th inst.—Liverpool, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.	Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,339, Robertson, 15th inst.—Suzhou, 9th inst. R. C. & Co.	Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,833, K. Hori, 16th inst.—Manila, 13th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	Cowrie, Br. s.s. 3,995, 16th inst.—Tientsin, 8th inst. Ballast—A. P. Co.	Daigai Maru, Jap. s.s. 846, S. Takushige, 16th inst.—Swatow, 15th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, J. Doyle, 17th inst.—Hobrow, 16th inst. Cement—S. T. & Co.	Friihof, Norw. s.s. 391, J. Christensen, 16th inst.—Karatsu, 9th inst. Gen.—G. & Co.	Selin, Norw. s.s. 84, J. J. Hovbender, 16th inst.—Bangkok, 9th inst. Rice—T. & Co.	Fukin Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,087, Ohisaki, 16th inst.—Moji, 10th inst. Coal—M. B. K.	Nio Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,136, Dawoyagi, 16th inst.—Kaelung, 13th inst. Ballast—Order.	Halmun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 18th inst.—Swatow, 17th inst. Gen.—D. L. & Co.
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CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KATORI MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd December, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by: **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.**
 Hongkong, 16th December, 1914.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Watson, the Band of the 74th Punjabis will be in attendance on Christmas Night and also New Year's Eve when a Special Menu will be provided. Tables should be booked early.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

CLOTHING UP SALES.

D. CHELLARAM, SILK STORE.

56, Queen's Road Central, is removing from the above premises to 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, and is offering all the goods at a reduction 50 per cent. off the prices, for only two weeks. Early inspection solicited.
 Hongkong, 14th December, 1914.

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Will these Ladies and Gentlemen who hold Subscription Lists kindly send them to be entered up to one of the following:—
 "South China Morning Post"
 "Hongkong Telegraph"
 Geo. J. B. Sayer,
 19, Queen's Road Central, APPEAL.

As the Committee are sure that many Ladies and Gentlemen are in sympathy with this movement to give a little comfort to the Allied forces who are fighting our battles, donations will be thankfully received, and Subscription Lists can be obtained from any of the above.

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

The Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and hence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 4th inst. at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by: **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 18th December, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1. A.B.C. Fifth Edition. Engineering, First and Second Editions. Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Shipbuilders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BUDGET	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER RAIL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	NUMBER OF SPRINGS	NUMBER OF PILES
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	(16' 10" 1/2)	16'	1	1
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	210	10'	16'	1	1
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	210	10'	16'	1	1
Private Slip, No. 4, Kowloon	210	10'	16'	1	1
Private Slip, No. 5, Kowloon	210	10'	16'	1	1
TAL KONG TSI					
Competition Dock	400	10'	16'	1	1
ARKADEEN					
How Dock	100	10'	16'	1	1
Emergency Dock	100	10'	16'	1	1

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

8-10, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. Dock No. 1-12

GERMANY UNDER WAR CONDITIONS.

News Notes Compiled from Latest Available German Newspapers.

Max Norden, the German author, who has for years been living in Paris, and whose whereabouts since the outbreak of the war were unknown, is safe in Madrid. He wrote that he fled on the 3rd of September from Paris, intending to go to Spain, but was arrested at Bordeaux and threatened with a dire fate. "The least punishment held out to me was to be sent to a fort and prohibited from reading newspapers and writing or receiving letters." However, owing to the intervention of a colleague, he was released after three days, and allowed to leave for Madrid, where he will probably remain until peace is concluded.

Capt. von Esmerod, son of the Princess Henriette, of Schleswig-Holstein, and the famous surgeon, Prof. von Esmerod, was in charge of a cavalry command at Louvain that was fired upon by the inhabitants. He was severely wounded and is now recovering at Kiel. In a letter to the *Kieler Zeitung* he thus describes that attack: "It was nine o'clock and perfectly dark, when I arrived. Suddenly a skyrocket shot up, and at the same moment we were fired upon from every house in the vicinity. The inhabitants shot through the drawn shutters, into which holes must have been bored previously—in other words, the attack was premeditated. I wanted to gallop back to give instructions to the infantry company I had left behind for reinforcement, and tried to ride round the wagon train, past the square, as I could not force my way through the wagons. In doing so, I was shot and fell from my horse. I had been struck by four balls and grazed by many more. Moreover, I was run over by a wagon, whose horses had shied. Both my shoulders were sprained. When I got upon my feet once more, I recognised that I owed my life to my servant; luckily I was now near the company, to whom I could still give instructions.

"Our soldiers fired upon all the houses and thus stopped the shooting. The inhabitants evidently had not noticed in the darkness that the company had remained behind, and were now seized with fear. My men distributed themselves among the various buildings, battered in the doors, and set fire to the houses by throwing burning oil lamps into the rooms or knocking off the gas cocks, and then igniting the escaping gas, feeding the flames by throwing into them curtains and bed covers. As soon as the smoke became dense, the franc-tireurs ran down the stairs with rifles, revolvers, etc., still in their hands. They were throughout savage-looking fellows, such as I had never seen before. As a matter of course, they were shot down by the soldiers posted below. But our brave fellows allowed all women and children to pass unharmed.

Among the German subjects pronounced guilty of treason by the military courts of Strasbourg is the physician, Dr. Pierre Bucher, who has been known as the editor of the *Revue Alsacienne Illustrée* and the *Cahier Alsacien* and who has in various ways propagated French ideas throughout Alsace. As he has fled, his possessions have been confiscated by the authorities.

A writer in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* relates a characteristic anecdote of General Hindenburg. Twenty years ago, he was commander of a regiment in Oldenburg, where the correspondent was editing a newspaper. He arranged on one occasion a literary evening, at which all the notabilities of the town were present. Colonel Hindenburg alone was absent. In reply to the invitation, he wrote that, since the days of his childhood, he had never had a book on purely literary subjects in his hands, and that he would consider it a piece of dishonesty to give his name to a cause of which he knew nothing, and with which he was not in sympathy. He added that he was busy day and night studying books on strategy, and had no time for anything else.

The director of the gymnasium at Altkirch (Upper Alsace) writes to the *Neunkirchner Zeitung* as an eye-witness of an examination held at the gymnasium while the town and the gymnasium itself were being bombarded by French artillery. He says: "At ten o'clock there began at the gymnasium the emergency examination (Not-pruefung), which was to last till 2.30. The building is situated on a height near the railway station, and the fire from the French artillery batteries above Karsback, near Barhutte, against the German position at the railway station, passed directly over the gymnasium. A mis-directed German shrapnel found its way into the Untersekunda, and the physical laboratory, causing considerable destruction, but fortunately injuring no one. The examination went on quietly all the same. Of three boys examined, two passed through the fire of the hostile forces all the way to Mulhausen, a distance of seventeen kilometres; the third boy turned back, and I do not know what became of him."

German papers speak of an encounter between outposts of French dragons and German hussars, in the course of which a well-known daring rider, Lieut. von Falkenhäusen, found himself face to face with an even more famous horseman, his former rival in the field of sport, M. de Fouras. Lieut. von Falkenhäusen overcame his opponent after a brief struggle and made him a prisoner—an achievement which earned for him the Iron Cross.

The Mayor of Neidenburg, in East Prussia, writes to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, soliciting aid for the town, which is in sore need, owing to a raid by the Russians. He says: "In the forenoon of Sunday, August 22, there rode through our town, which had been entirely denuded of soldiers, several squadrons of Cossacks, who fired through the windows into the houses, seriously injuring a number of persons; later on, between 2 and 5 p.m., the defenceless town was bombarded by the Russians, with about 300 grenades, and nearly all the houses were set on fire. Over 200 were burned to the ground, and nearly half of the 5,000 inhabitants of our community are now without homes or bread. They have saved nothing. The Russians, in their blind fury, destroyed in the remaining houses nearly every piece of furniture, every article of clothing, and threw the fragments into the gutter. The rabble that had come across the frontier stole the rest and carted it off, while the Russian troops lent them a helping hand. Most of the inhabitants possess nothing but the clothes they wear."

German papers point out that the stories of depredations on the part of French troops are being confirmed by the French themselves, as witness the following army order: "The commander-in-chief of the First French Army has been informed by the municipality of Rambervillers that soldiers in that town have so forgotten themselves as to commit acts of violence and pillage. These deeds are all the more regrettable and detestable because committed on French soil. The commanding general of the Twenty-first Corps will at once begin an investigation into this affair, so that the instigators of the crimes may be brought before a court-martial."

A notable and so far unanimous symposium in German newspapers is now busy with the question first raised by Max Reinhardt, of the Berlin Deutsches Theater, whether German theatres may continue to perform Shakespeare's plays. The Imperial Chancellor and the painter, Max Liebermann, answer, in one line: "Shakespeare belongs to the whole world." Professor von Willamowitz-Moellendorf says, more elaborately: "Of course we ought to act Shakespeare. We ought to pay tribute to him as one of the great who belong to the whole world, and particularly to us; for Shakespeare is almost as close to us as if a German himself. Yes, let us perform his plays as those of an Englishman, a representative of Old England, who would be ashamed of the pharisaic England of to-day. And, thirdly, we ought to perform his plays in order to prove that we are too highly minded to be chauvinistic."

A writer in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* recalls a passage from the journal of Count d'Herisson, a well-known officer in the war of 1870, who thus expressed himself concerning the doings of franc-tireurs: "I state herewith—and this is the opinion of all the military men I know—that if I were to enter Prussia as a general, I should do precisely what the Prussians are doing, that is to say, put to death all the irregulars that fell into my hands. There is no other way of conducting war humanely."

The two German officers, Capt. von Kummer, and Lieut. Scholler, who, as bearers of a flag of truce, asked for the surrender of the fortress of Rheims, now publish an account of the hardships they had to undergo after their mission was fulfilled. In spite of a certificate from the French command, they were arrested, blindfolded, and taken back to the fortress. They were then driven, in an open wagon, through several towns along the Meuse, and from time to time fettered. The ride lasted all night. The next day they again underwent, in a new place, a searching scrutiny, and were threatened with the fate of spies. Their case was referred from one high officer to another; finally, General Joffre himself was appealed to, and he decided that they were to be treated as bearers of a flag of truce, but kept back for three weeks, so as to prevent them from making public the result of their observations. They were accordingly taken to Orleans and kept in wretched confinement for three weeks. At the expiration of that time they were escorted to the frontier, near Belfort, and left to their fate.

At last another German scientist has been found—the first was the venerable astronomer, Dr. Foerster—who deplores the wholesale renunciation of British honours on the part of German savants. Professor Max Werworn, director of the Physiological Institute at the University of Bonn, and at one time German exchange professor in America, has written to the *Berliner Tageblatt*, first, to express his regret at having been unable to prevent the collective action of his colleagues, and, secondly, to deplore the discussion in German papers, to which that action has given rise. "Is it possible," he says, "not to see and feel how petty it is, and how degrading to the spirit of German science, if, at a time when colossal events absorb all the thoughts, all the sentiments, and all the wishes of every German, our savants can take pleasure in a heated public discussion of such trifling, one is tempted to say such childish, questions?"—*New York Evening Post*.

In a Death-Trap.

A letter from a 12th Lancor to friends in Manchester says:—

"We had a very bad time of it yesterday. The whole brigade was committed on French soil. The commanding general of the Twenty-first Corps will at once begin an investigation into this affair, so that the instigators of the crimes may be brought before a court-martial."

We crossed a river by a pontoon bridge, and as soon as the brigade got across they started to shell us with big siege guns, so we had to all gallop back over the bridge again a few at a time, and all the time they were shelling us for all they were worth. As I could not have it, they never got too many of us. I had a very narrow escape myself. I was passing just along under a wall when a shell knocked the lot down. A bit of the shell out my reins in two, and another bit went right through my rifle bucket. Myself and the horse never got as much as a scratch. To tell you the truth, I thought my time had come. The Germans are giving us a bit of a fight now, but I think we have got them under this time. France is a very nice country, but give me Norwich."

FROM THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

GERMAN REPRISALS AGAINST ITALY.

Floating Mines in the Danube.

Bukharest, Nov. 20. The following communication has been published in the Roumanian official journal *Adressa*: The Russian authorities recently announced that near Raduetsa on the river Danube floating mines, laid by persons unknown, had been found. After careful investigation one German and two Turkish subjects have been arrested and have confessed to laying four mines on the shores of the Danube at the place named, in accordance with instructions received. One of the mines has been recovered by the Roumanian authorities.

Roumanian Contract. The Roumanian Minister of War has granted to an American firm a concession for the establishment in Roumania of a factory for the making of quick-firing guns, rifles and revolvers. Work will begin as soon as the concession has been ratified by Parliament.

Balkan Disclosures. The newspaper *Ruman* has published an article contributed by the ex-Prime Minister, Take Jonescu, in which he discloses several interesting diplomatic documents with regard to the treaty of Bukharest. The writer shows that before the second Balkan war between Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania and Greece, contrary to the general opinion in Bulgaria, Russia was more favourable to Bulgaria than to the other states. It is also shown that strong foreign influence was brought to bear to induce the King of Bulgaria to enter into open hostilities against Serbia and her allies. The writer concludes that the only course open to Bulgaria if she wishes to regain Adrianople and Demotika is to join Russia in the present war.

It is reported that Serbia has informed Bulgaria that she is ready to make territorial exchanges with Bulgaria if the latter will at once conclude a new treaty of alliance with Greece, Roumania and Serbia.

Abuse of Neutrality.

London, Nov. 20.

In the House of Commons today, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, stated that in view of the unsatisfactory result of representations by the British and French Ministers in the Republics of Colombia and Ecuador concerning the abuse of their neutrality by Germany, Great Britain and France have drawn the attention of the United States to the attitude adopted, and have urged her to use her influence on the Governments of the two Republics to prevent any further breach of neutrality.

German Captures.

Santiago, Nov. 20.

It is stated by the Chilean authorities here that for several days past German men-of-war have been at anchor near the island of Juan Fernandez, coaling and taking in fresh supplies of provisions, and that they have captured in neutral waters two neutral ships and sunk the French steamer *Valentine* about half a mile from Valparaiso. The people of Valparaiso became much excited by the news, and the Government despatched to the island under sealed orders three Chilean torpedo boat destroyers.

N.D.L. Offices Destroyed.

Rome, Nov. 27.

The local offices of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamship Co. have been destroyed by a mob as a protest against the activity of the company's representatives in supplying local newspapers with false news about the war, and in distributing freely and for nothing many pamphlets written with the object of turning Italian public opinion against the Triple Entente.

Warning to Italy.

The *Vossische Zeitung* on November 15, contained a telegram stating that a German cruiser had been destroyed and destroyed a French and Italian sailing station near Djibouti, and had also destroyed part of the Italian light railway. Commenting upon this news, and also upon an announcement in the *Corriere della Sera* that the *Badami* in Cyrenaica had

attacked an Italian position at Monte, killing seven men and wounding ten, and that the Italian Government had despatched reinforcements to Libya, the German paper declares that these events serve as a warning to the Italian Government against Italy's dubious behaviour.

Portuguese Colonies.

In an article on Colonial questions the *Koelnische Zeitung* quotes a telegram reporting that, in consequence of the Portuguese mobilisation order, disturbances have taken place in the Portuguese African colonies, and that some attempts have been made to destroy railways and bridges. According to this journal, the revolutionary movement in Portugal is spreading, and in the town of Braganza riots have taken place and a bomb explosion occurred near the German Consulate. These events, the writer observes, should warn Portugal of the dangerous position in which she stands.

Roumania Indicted.

Discussing the question of breaches of neutrality in Roumania, the official journal *Victor* says that the most important instances are the transport through Roumania of German munition and of wireless telegraphy apparatus from Germany to Constantinople. This has happened in consequence of the Roumanian Government not having been misled by false declarations. They were told that the gold, despatched to the Deutsche Bank in Constantinople in the name of the German Ambassador, was for the payment of the salaries of the staff and for commercial purposes. Fifty-two cases which were opened were found to contain wireless telegraphy apparatus addressed to a German firm. It had been declared to be electrical machinery for delivery to a circus in Constantinople, and to prove this a representative of the "circus" was brought forward for interrogation by the Roumanian authorities. (This gentleman was probably the clown).

German Gold.

The *Norvayske Vremy* of November 14 published a telegram from Copenhagen stating that the German Minister of the Interior had published an order prohibiting the hoarding of gold and ordering its immediate payment into the banks in view of the coming loan. Paper money will be given in exchange. Danish newspapers also state that no gold was minted in Germany during September and October, the only coins minted being half-mark and one mark pieces, and of these only a quarter the number minted in August. The German newspapers have expressed themselves very strongly on the announcement that some of the American banks have despatched about 2,000,000 gold dollars to America, and say this has been done to prevent the money being used for the purpose of German loans.

Holland's Assurance.

A curious statement concerning the position of the Great Powers after the war, said to have been made by the German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, von Zimmermann, has appeared in several Danish newspapers. This official is reported to have declared that the time has arrived when only great organisations have a right to exist independently. Notwithstanding this, Holland has received from Germany the most solemn assurance that her independence will be respected during the war, but it is quite natural to suppose that when the war is over, remembering her lenient treatment by Germany, Holland will prefer to enter the big German Customs Federation in exchange for a German guarantee against British aggression on Dutch colonies.

Russian Workers in Germany.

The official organ of the Russian Board of Trade, the *Gazette of Commerce*, has reprinted an order by the German Government relating to Russian workmen in Germany. According to German statistics, notwithstanding permission given to leave Germany, there are still about 200,000 Russian agricultural labourers in the country. They came in as usual for the harvest, and should leave the country again in December, under the ordinary rule, but now all labourers between the ages of 17 and 45 will be compelled to remain in Germany. The order expressly states that "every Russian labourer is hereby ordered to remain in the place where he may be present living,

and he must report himself daily to the police authorities. Any breach of this rule is punishable by one year's imprisonment. Labourers who have been employed by private persons from the first month of this year must remain in their situations in exchange for food and lodging until December 1, and after that date each man will pay his employer fifty pennings for his food." Commenting on this order, the *Gazette* observes that Europe has never before seen a more cynical regulation, one which practically reduces the Russian labourers to a form of slavery. Not only will they have to work without wages from December 1, but they will have to find fifty pennings to pay their board and lodging.

German Food.

A Copenhagen message dated November 28 states that the Governor of the Province of Brandenburg in Prussia had issued an order limiting the use of white bread, the making of which must now terminate at 12 o'clock each day. Bakers are permitted to use stale bread, meal, and potatoes in making new loaves, but bread of this quality must be marked with a "K" (karloffel).

The German Way.

As an example of the style in which German official communications are prepared for the public, the Russian General Staff on November 28 published the following communication from the German Staff:—"The Russian troops east of the Mazur lakes have captured an old fortification, which was not occupied by our troops, and took some obsolete guns and ammunition."

The truth of this story, says the Russian General Staff, is that on November 17 Russian troops approached the village of Prishkop, situated in a defile near the Mazur lakes, and the position was taken by a Siberian regiment. Many attempts were made by the Germans for several days afterwards to recapture the position, heavy guns and howitzers being brought to bear upon it. A column of German infantry had to pass through a narrow defile, scarcely more than 100 yards wide, between the Bavelno and Voinoff lakes, south of Lake Laventine, and great slaughter was done to them, the defile being filled with the bodies of dead and wounded. After a desperate struggle lasting three days, the German retreated.

SINews OF WAR.

The Remarkable Gold Accumulations at London and Berlin.

When the Manchurian War broke out, European statesmen and economists referred to the \$375,000,000 gold in the Imperial Bank at St. Petersburg as a mainstay for the Russian position, says the *New York Evening Post*. Germany took \$30,000,000 gold from the French indemnity of 1871, and looked it in Spandau Castle, avowedly as a reserve against a coming war. It lay there until this present war began, and nearly \$30,000,000 more was put there by the German Government in the twelve months before last August. In the seven weeks between the destruction of the Maine in 1898 and the outbreak of our war with Spain, New York imported \$55,000,000 gold from Europe, and it went at once into bank reserves. We considered ourselves to be fortified by it, even from a military point of view.

This is what lends particular interest to the current weekly reports of the Bank of England and the Imperial Bank of Germany. This week's statements show that the English bank has added \$182,000,000 to its gold reserve since the first week of August, and that it now holds \$118,000,000 more than a year ago, and \$54,000,000 more than the maximum of its history, prior to this war. The German Bank reports additions of \$111,000,000 to its gold reserve since July 30, it now holds \$82,000,000 more than the maximum of its history, before that date, and \$145,000,000 more than a year ago.

It is true that the Bank of Germany has also, since the war broke out, increased its gold circulation, \$68,000,000, and that the Bank of England also has expanded \$21,000,000, also

WAR ITEMS.

Holland and the British Case.

The head of a Manchester firm has received from a Dutch friar in Holland a letter accepting 50 copies of the memorandum of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for distribution, and adding:—

"The British Government have issued here six books on the history of the war and of the days before the war, but although announcements in the papers say these books can be had in all bookellers' shops for the asking I have, to my regret, not succeeded in getting a single one; the same applies to the publications of the Russian and Belgian Governments."

"I hope and I believe that the Allies will in the long run bring off the honours of the day, which I, though Dutch, am still English enough honestly to believe will be for the best of Europe. The overwhelming majority of the Dutch people are of the same mind, and the influx of the Belgian refugees has materially contributed to this."

O'Kelly's Luck.

The following is an extract from a letter from Private Pat O'Kelly:—

"I had a very close shave on Tuesday. We were on outpost duty, and got surprised by about sixty Germans, there being only twenty of us, including officers. We ran for it, and got behind some cover, and let them have it strong and sharp. We killed about thirty-five of them, and then the rest surrendered."

"When I was in the trenches the other day a shell took two of my fingers off, but this is only half your luck. I kept in the trenches with it just banded. It made me a bit sick, but it is all right again now. We are going on a gun-raid on Sunday, then the fur will fly! If we get over Sunday we shall do another raid on Monday. One never knows one's luck out here, but we enjoy it."

German Outrages in Belgium.

Paris, Nov. 23.—The Press Bureau has issued the following official Belgian report regarding German outrages:—"There are 650 victims of German cruelty at Taminies near Charleroi. The Germans, with a machine gun, mowed down a group of peasants in front of the church and silenced the groans of the wounded with bayonet thrusts. They burned and sacked 204 houses. Many women and children were burnt and suffocated in their own homes. Of the 1,400 houses in Dinant only 200 remain. Manufactories were systematically destroyed, and over 700 of the inhabitants killed. Incendiarism, pillage, and outrages are also reported from Luxembourg, where 1,000 men were shot. In no other town have there been so many scenes of atrocity as at Andenne, ten miles from Namur, where three hundred men were massacred in the presence of their wives and children. There were also three hundred houses burnt there. At Seilles, nine miles from Namur, the women were ordered to gather the bodies and wash the blood from the streets and the houses."

that the English bank's ratio of reserve to liabilities, from the 14th per cent. of August 7, has subsequently risen only to 27, as against 60 a year ago. Nevertheless, these huge additions to the gold reserves have made possible emergency credit operations in both countries which could hardly, in the absence of such new gold reserves, have been undertaken without recourse to depreciated money. The further course of events, in this safeguarding of their financial position by the two antagonistic economically most powerful, will be watched with deepest interest. The movement may measure the extent to which the strain on the ultimate financial resources is being felt. To date, it compares, curiously with the Napoleonic war period. Shortly after the twelve-year conflict began in 1803, the Bank of England's gold stood at £3,372,000. It got up to £5,879,000 in 1804 and to £7,824,000 in 1805; but then practically stopped.

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" Liver, —Chu Kon	" lb. 30
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Sucking Pigs, to order, —Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef, —Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton, —Shang Young Yau	" 27
Veal, —Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages, —Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
Lard, —Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

Chicken, —Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small, —Sin Kai	" 30
Ducks, —Ap	" 24
Doves, —Pan Kau	" 24
Eggs, Hen, —Kai Tan (cooking)	per dos 24
Fowls, Canton, —Kai	lb. 34
" Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	" 24
Geese, —Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kap	each 30
" Hoihow, —Hoi How Pak Kap,	" 25
Snipe, —Sha Tsui	each 23
Turkeys, Cook, —Fo Kai Kung	lb. 65
" Hen,	" 45

FISH.

Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream, —Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp, —Li Yu	" 22
Catfish, —Ohik Yu	" 15
Codfish, —Mun Yu	" 16
Crabs, —Hoi	" 24
Outtle Fish, —Mak Yu	" 18
Dab, —Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace, —Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish, —Tit To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger, —Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water, —Tam Sui Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs, —Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupe, —Shek Pan	" 45
Gudgong, —Pak Kap Yu	" 15
Herrings, —Tao Pak	" 23
Halibut, —Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Labrus, —Wong Ka Yu	" 26
Loach, —Wu Yu	" 30
Lobsters, —Lang Ha	" 30
Mackerel, —Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet, —Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters, —Shang Ho	" 12
Parrot Fish, —Kai Kung Yu	" 24
Perch, —Tau Lo	" 24
Pike, —Fa Pau Fong	" 18
Plaice, —Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black, —Hak Chong	" 32
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns, —Ming Ha	" 40
Ray, —Pai Pa Sha	" 12
Rock Fish, —Shek Kau Kung	" 18
Roach, —Chan Yu	" 12
Salmou, —Ma Yau	" 35
Shark, —Sha Yu	" 8
Shate, —Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps, —Ha	" 24
Snapper, —Lap Yu	" 32
Soles, —Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench, —Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot, —Cho, —How Yu	" 20
Turtles, small, fresh, water, —Keuk Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

Almonds, —Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California), —Kam Shan Ping Khe	" 18
" (Chafon), —Tie Chun Ping Khe	" 18
" Small, —Hoi Tung	" 18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heng Chiu lb.	" 3
" (brides), Macao, —San Heng Chiu	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Fong Lai	" 12

肉食

Carambola, —Young To	10
Coconuts, —Yo Tse	each 12
Grapes, —Fo Tai Tis	lb. 30
Lemons, China, —Ling Mung	" 6
" America, —Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 10
Lichees Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	" 80
" Fresh,	" 10
Oranges, (Canton), —Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb. 10
" Sweet	" 10
Pears, (American), —Kam San Shoo Lay	" 10
" (Canton), —Cooking, —She Li	" 10
Peanuts, —Fa Shang	" 10
Paraimmons Large, —Hung Tse	" 8
Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Pan Ti Po Lo	each 10
" 2nd	" 10
Plantain, —Tai Chiu	lb. 3
Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai	" 10
Pumelo, Siam, —Chim Lo Yau	each 16
" Shanghai, —Lo Kwat	" 16
Walnuts, —Hop To	lb. 15
" Green, —Sang Hop Tuo	" 15
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 10

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 10
Chenks	" 10
Beans, (French), Macao, —Oh Mou Pin Fau	" 8
" (French) Shanghai, —Sheung Hai Pin	" 8
" Sprout, —Ah Chai	" 10
" Long, —Tau Kok	" 10
Beet Root, —Hung Chai Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash, —Fu Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8
" Red, —Hung Ke	" 6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), —Kai Tsoi	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Ye Tsoi	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shan	lb. 8
Carrots, —Kam Shan	" 12
Celery, Chinese, —Tong Kan Tsoi	" 12
Chillies Dried, —Kon Lap Chiu	" 30
" Red, —Hung Fa Chiu	" 18
" Green, —Ching Lap Chiu	" 12
Curry Stuff, English, —Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic, —Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young, —Sun Tse Keung	" 8
" old, —Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn, —Sok Mai	each 5
Lettuces, —Young Shang Tsoi	" 1
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin, —Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shang Cho Ko	each 35
Musk Melon, Amer., —Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Okroes	" 12
Onions Bombay, —Young Chong Tau	" 8
" Green, —Shang Chong	" 6
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 6
Parasley, —Kun Tsi	lb. 8
Green Peas, —Ching Tau	lb. 10
Potatoes, Sweet, —Pan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Shu Tse	" 3
" Japan, —Yut Pan Shu Tse	" 3
" American, —Fa Ki Shu Tse	" 8
" Foochow, —Fook-chow Shu Tse	" 3
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tse	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	" 12
Sage, —Tse So	" 12
Shallots, —Kon Ching Tau	" 8
Spinach, —Yin Tsoi	" 5
Tomatoes, —Fan Ke	" 8
Taro, —Wu Tau	" 6
Turnips Punti, (Long), —Lo Pak	" 5
" English, —Young Lo Pak	" 4
Vegetable Marrow, —Ohit Kwa	" 4
" (American), —Kam-san Chiu Kwa	" 15
Water Cress, —Sai Young Tsoi	" 15
" Lily root, —Lin Ngau	" 6
Yams, —Ts Shu	" 6
" English, —Young Kan Chai	" 10
" Tau	" 10

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—	
1. Flour:—	
(a) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb., .....	.10
(b) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb., .....	.08
(c) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb., .....	.07
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .....	.30
(b) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .....	.25
(c) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.), .....	.25
(d) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin, .....	.35
(e) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin, .....	.33
(f) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin .....	.20
3. Sugar:—	
Cane, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.00
Refined Crystallized, per lb., .....	.12
Granulated, per lb., .....	.12
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb., .....	.11
No. 2 .....	.10
4. Frozen Meat:—	
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	

菓子

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices

THE TOP NOTCH OF SCOTCH

A Royal Drink.

"King George IV"
Scotch Whisky



Of great age and exceptional purity and flavour.
A most suitable Whisky for the climate.

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL BRANDS OF

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED

Largest Scotch Whisky
Distillers in the World.

Capital employed,
over £3,000,000.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE AND CO., LTD.

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SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1913. Highest	1913. Lowest	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$750 sa. £72/-	120,000	\$125	all	835	Jan. 790	Aug. 750	748	{ £2.3/- at ex 1/10% equal to \$22.80 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	345	10,000	\$50	50	349	Oct. 270	Jan. 350	345	{ Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	145	10,000	£15	5	137 1/2	Aug. 131	Jan. 145	142	{ Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	745	2,400	\$250	100	845	April 784	Sept. 745	725	{ Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	200	12,000	\$100	60	200	April 185	June 200	200	{ Final of \$12 making \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	149	20,000	\$100	20	161 1/2	Dec. 146	May 149	148	{ \$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	385	8,000	\$250	50	385	Jan. 354	May 385	385	{ \$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	85 1/2	30,000	\$25	all	11 1/2	June 7 1/2	Oct. 6 1/2	5 1/2	{ \$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	330	20,000	\$50	all	42	May 30	Oct. 30	29 1/2	{ \$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	23 1/2	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Aug. 27	April 24	23 1/2	{ Interim of 50 cts. for 1/2 year ending 30/6/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	54	60,000	£5	all	99	April 75	Aug. 55	54	{ Final of 2% making 6% on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	75 1/2	3,797,610	£1	all	118 1/2	April 98 1/2	Oct. 80 1/2	75 1/2	{ Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40	40,000	\$10	all	58	Oct. 32 1/2	Jan. 40	40	{ Interim of 1/- a/c 1914. No. 22 \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	77 sa. b.	20,000	\$100	all	112	Jan. 92 1/2	Aug. 77	75	{ \$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	518	7,000	\$100	all	40	Jan. 30	Dec. 20	18	{ \$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailash Mining Adm'n. 33/6	1,000,000	£1	all	37 1/2	Dec. 30 1/2	July 37 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	{ Interim of 5% Coupon No. 3, account of year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Min'g Co., Ltd.	210 sa. b.	200,000	£1	all	4 1/2	Jan. 3	Aug. 2 1/2	2	{ 1/2 for 1909
Troch Mines Ltd.	24 1/2	150,000	£1	all	86 1/2	Feb. 38 1/2	Dec. 24 1/2	24 1/2	{ 1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	76	60,000	\$50	all	99	July 74	Mar. 76	76	{ \$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'poo D Co., Ltd.	59	50,000	\$50	all	90	June 56	Jan. 59	56	{ \$3 dividend for year 1913
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55	55,700	£100	all	72	Jan. 51	July 55	55	{ Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	91	66,000	£100	all	113 1/2	May 103	Jan. 91	91	{ Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	94	25,000	£100	all	125	Aug. 112	Mar. 125	125	{ Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old)	120	12,000	\$50	25	125	Aug. 112	Mar. 125	125	{ \$3.50 for half year ending 30/6/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	114	60,000	\$100	all	118	July 101	Jan. 114	114	{ \$3 for year ending 30/6/14
H'kong Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	74	150,000	\$10	all	94 1/2	Sept. 8	Feb. 74	74	{ 50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	44	60,000	\$50	30	44	Aug. 33	Feb. 44	44	{ \$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	85	78,000	£50	all	95	—	—	95	{ Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30.6.13
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	71	12,500	\$50	all	74 1/2	June 54 1/2	Jan. 71	71	{ \$2.00 for half year ending 30.6.14
Manila M'pole Hotel	8	15,000	£10	all	8	—	—	8	{ 15 per cent. for 1910
H'kong Central Estates	100	10,000	\$100	all	100	—	—	100	{ First year.
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	117 b. ex	20,000	£50	all	148 1/2	Nov. 120	July 127	117	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	7	125,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	April 7 1/2	Dec. 7 1/2	7 1/2	{ 50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	114 1/2	75,000	£10	all	15 1/2	Jan. 12 1/2	July 11	11	{ Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 30/11/13
Laou Kung Mow	75	8,000	£100	all	112	Jan. 93	Sept. 75	75	{ Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	78	49,000	£50	all	136	Mar. 104	Sept. 79	79	{ Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	10 1/2	60,000	\$12	all	11 1/2	May 9	April 10 1/2	10	{ \$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	84	50,000	\$5	all	5	Nov. 2.30	Jan. 4	4	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	—	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	{ 70 cts. for 1913.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	7 1/2	200,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Feb. 8 1/2	May 7 1/2	7 1/2	{ \$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	35	40,000	7 1/2	6	29	Oct. 21 1/2	Jan. 35	35	{ 40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	5	400,000	\$10	all	7.80	Nov. 4.10	Jan. 5 1/2	5 1/2	{ \$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	36 1/2	90,000	\$10	all	49	Dec. 25	Jan. 36 1/2	36 1/2	{ Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	195	5,000	\$25	all	200	Jan. 15	Oct. 195	195	{ Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2d. per share for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	25	60,000	\$10	all	25 1/2	July 19	Jan. 25	25	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.20	325,000	5/-	all	9 1/2	Sept. 4/9	Jan. 5.30	5.20	{ 80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Langkats	31	250,000	£10	all	75	Jan. 19	Sept. 32	30	{ None
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10	25,000	\$10	all	11 1/2	April 9	Sept. 10	10	{ \$1.50 for 1910.
Do (New)	75 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	1.00	Jan. 90	Oct. 90 cts.	90 cts.	{ None
Philippines Ltd.	5	75,000	\$10	all	10	—	—	5	{ No dividend this year.
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	6	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	6	{ 35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Société des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	20	13,000	£20	all	—	—	—	20	{ \$1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.1913
Shanghai Sumatras	135	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	May 3.50	Oct. 5	4 1/2	{ 70 cts. for 1913
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	44 1/2	50,000	\$10	all	18 1/2	May 12 1/2	Feb. 18	18	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	18	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	May 6 1/2	Jan. 7 1/2	7 1/2	{ \$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	7	2,100	\$7	all	11	July 9	Jan. 7 1/2	7 1/2	
William Powell, Limited.	7	6,000	\$20	all	—	—	—	29	
S. C. Morning Post	29	—	—	all	—	—	—	29	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Voeux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude

CORRECTED TO MOON DEC. 19, 1914.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated December 19, state:—
A good general business has been done during the week and the market for the leading stocks continues firm with an upward tendency.

Bar Silver is quoted at 22.3/8 per oz. for ready, quiet. Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/9. T.T.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have sold at \$748 and \$750 and close in request at the latter figure.
Marine Insurances.—Cantons have declined from \$350 to a selling quotation of \$345. Unions can be placed at the enhanced rate of \$745, but there are no shares obtainable under \$750. North Chinas have been booked at Tls. 145 and Yangtszes remain unchanged at \$200 Ex. 73 nominal.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires, after sales at \$149 1-2, are wanted at \$149. Hongkong Fires have sellers at \$385.
Shipping.—China and Manilas are wanted at \$5.1-2, Indo Chinas at \$54 and Douglas at \$29.1-2, after sales at \$30. Star Ferries are obtainable at \$40 and Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboats at \$23. A considerable business has been transacted in Shell transports at 78/- and 77/-.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are a quiet market with sellers asking \$75 and the quotation for Hongkong Wharves is Tls. 90 nominal. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been in good demand and sales have taken place at \$60.1-2, \$57 and \$57.1-2, closing in demand at \$59. Shanghai Docks are quoted Tls. 55 nominal.

Refineries.—China Sugars have advanced from \$75 to \$77 buyers, after sales at \$75, \$76, \$76.1-2 and \$77. Luzons are a weak market with sellers at \$18.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Hongkong Lands are quoted at \$114 nominal.

Humphreys Estate agents buyers at 7.1-4.

Shanghai Lands at Tls. 95, and Hongkong Hotels at \$120, after sales at the rate. Kowloon Lands are quiet at \$44. West Points at \$71 and Hongkong Central Estates at \$100.

Mining.—Kailans are obtainable at \$2.10. Tronohs have buyers at \$23 and sellers at \$25. Langkats have probable buyers at Tls. 31.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have olds at \$7 and more shares are obtainable at this rate. Ewos are quoted at Tls. 117 buyers ex div of Tls. 12.

Kang Yik at Tls. 11 1/2, Laou Kung Mow at Tls. 45, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 78 and Sooy Chees at Tls. 30; the market closes easier with sellers at quotations.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of China Borroes at \$10 1/2, China Providents at \$7 1/2, Hongkong Electric at \$36 1/2, Hongkong Ice at \$195, Green Island Cements at \$5, and New Peak Trams at 75 cents. There are sellers of China Light and Powers at \$5, Dairy Farms at \$35, Ropes at \$25, (old) Peak Trams at \$10, Steam Laundries at \$4 1/2, A. S. Watsons at \$7 and Wm. Powells at \$7.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output from December 8 to 12, is as follows:—

Dec.	8	tons	165
"	7	"	171
"	6	"	182
"	5	"	164
"	4	"	165
"	3	"	165
"	2	"	149

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

GARDEN FETE

organized by the

STUDENTS' UNION

will be held

in the Grounds of the University

on

SATURDAY, January 30th

from 3-7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the

PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Admission: 50 cts.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " " 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

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9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " " 15 Min.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.

T/T Demand 1/9 1/16

30 d/s 1/9 1/16

60 d/s 1/9 3/16

4 m/s 1/9 1/16

T/T Shanghai 1/9 1/16

Private 30 d/s sight

T/T Singapore 75 1/8

T/T Japan 86 1/2

T/T India 132 1/2

Demand India 132 1/2

T/T Bombay 132 1/2

